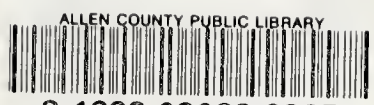


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. GENEALOGY OF THE HAMEL FAMILY OF
AMHERST, LORAIN COUNTY, OHIO.

Compiled
by
Mr. Claude Charles Hamel
of
Amherst, Lorain County, Ohio.

(1951)

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THE LANCET, LONDON, THURSDAY, 19th DECEMBER 1902

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2017973

Dedicated to my father,

Charles Augustus Hamel.

- - -

Rec'd Oct 9-1978

Happy he, who with bright regard looks back
upon his father's fathers, who with joy
recounts their deeds of grace, and in
himself, valued the latest link in the
fair chain of noble sequence.

Goethe.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE NAME OF

HAMEL.

(Also found spelled Hammel, Hameln, de Hamel,
le Hamel, du Hamel, Hamyl, Hammyl, Hamyll,
Hammyll, Hamal, Hammell, Hammal, Homyl,
Hamil, Hamill, and in the Latin, "de
Hamello.")

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE NAME OF HAMEL

It was about the year 778 A.D. in France that surnames began to be adopted.

It was during the First Crusade, in France, that the nobility began generally to use a family name. It was necessary, in the immense assemblages of men of many nations, that every knight be known by a name entirely his own, and most of them adopted that of their fief.

Coats-of-arms and heraldic emblems are also of this period, as also were tournaments.

The First Crusade got underway in France in A.D. 1096, and numbered from 100,000 to 300,000 men, women and children. The Feudal System, in the Middle Ages, was from about A.D. 500 to A.D. 1500.

In France it was formerly customary for the eldest son to take the father's surname, while the younger branches assumed the names of the estates allotted to them.

The villages of France have, for the most part, arisen on the estates of some Gallo-Roman land owner. Each estate is inscribed in the old tax rolls by the name of the owner who held it when the roll was first made. Owners change, but the name does not.

The surname HAMEL is agreed upon by most authorities to mean "a hamlet," a "small village," from the Old Saxon "hem". One authority states the name is baptismal, "the son of Hamel," and from the same root as "Hamo."

In most of the ancient titles and cartularies, the name is preceded by the prefix "le," "de," or "du," signifying "of Hamel," and also, in ancient times, that the name was of the nobility. Most descendants today do not use the prefix.

In Latin the name appeared as "de Hamello."

In the Department of Nord, Canton of Douai, Province of Artois, the ancient town of HAMEL existed. On an old map dated some time between 1759 and 1763, near the town of Arleux, is shown the town under the name HAMELLE3. There is an ancient dolmen there. Dolmens are ancient monuments consisting of huge stones forming a chamber and usually regarded as tombs.

The town of GRAND HAMEL, Province of Normandy, lies between Saint Lo and Coutances. It was mopped up in World War II by Lieut. General Omar Bradley's First Army in 1944.

The town of HAMMELBURG, Germany, is near Frankford. It had a prison camp near it in World War II.

The town of HAMELERWALD, Germany, is about twenty-six miles east of Hanover, Germany.

The town of HAMELN, Germany, in ancient times spelled HAMEL, is situated on the right bank of the Weser River, near where the Hamel River joins it. The old legend called the "Rat Catcher of Hameln", made familiar by Browning's ballad, occurred here.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

It was about the year 1790 that the first settlement began to be made

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THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

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THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

The Hamel River, in Germany, joins the Weser River near the town of Hameln.

The town of Heaucourt-Hamel, France, is near Arras.

In France there were originally ten branches of the Hamel family, branches being in the Provinces of Artois, Champagne, Guyenne, Flanders, Normandy and Picardy.

A Simon du Hamel was mentioned as "Sire" in a charter in the Abbey of Marchiennes in A.D. 1071.

Etienne du Hamel was mentioned in A.D. 1076, as being a chevalier at the tournament of Anchin. These tournaments often lasted several weeks. Participants had to have certain qualifications as to birth, etc., and each lord of knight had to sponsor some lady whose champion he claimed to be, and whose colors he wore. Knights were attended by their squires, who furnished them with arms, and raised them if dismounted. Lances were used with point covered, swords with a point and edge dulled, and maces and clubs of wood were also used. Tournaments languished with the decline of chivalry after the fifteenth century, and the accidental death of Henry II at one of the tournaments hastened their end.

Herbert du Hamel was mentioned as being present at a transaction in Corbie Abbey on February 22, 1079. This abbey is of special significance to the Hamel family because it contains many records pertaining to it. It was once a famous Benedictine Abbey, of which the Church, of the sixteenth-eighteenth century, still remains.

Robert du Hamel, who signed as "de Hamello" witnessed a charter in July 1099.

In 1133 A.D., in connection with a donation to the Monastery of Saint-Nicholas-au-Bois, the names of Baron Fulques du Hamel and Josselin du Hamel, a chevalier crusade, appears.

It thus appears there were du Hamels in France long before the year A.D. 1000, but no connected family genealogy was of record, therefore genealogists and historians in France start with Wauthier I, who was living in A.D. 1202, and who had a connected genealogy of his branch. He was a chevalier and Sire of Hamel, and of Cerisy near Corbie, and had sons Wauthier II, Jean I, and Regnaud.

Probably if it had not been for the fact that the Hamels were prominent in religious affairs, and had supported renowned abbeys, etc., there would not have been recorded so many records as have been found.

The name of Hamel in the monarchies was outstanding in military services, religious orders, public offices, and functions. They held high offices as gentlemen in the households of the Duc de Guise, the Cardinal de Lorraine, the Dauphin, Louis XIII, and a Louis-Joseph, Comte du Hamel, was for a time Master of Ceremonies for the Emperor Napoleon. Many were Mayors of cities and towns, and a Andre-Gui-Victor, Vicomte du Hamel, chevalier, was mayor of Bordeaux. For many generations they were chevaliers, members of the Legion of Honor, and of the Order of Malta.

After the French Revolution, though, these families constituting the ancient nobility, were broken up by persecution and confiscation of estates, and many of them went to other countries and settled.

No records have as yet been found as to when and how the name got into Germany, Ireland and Holland, but it probably occurred around the time of the Edict of Nantes, which stirred up so much religious animosity.

In Germany the usual spellings are Hammel, Hammell, Hamell or Hameln.

In Ireland the spellings are usually Hamil, Hammil, or Hamill. The chiefs of the clans of Tir-Owen possessed the territories of Oh-Aghmaill, or O'Hamil, in the twelfth century.

In Canada there are many by this name with various spellings. The two brothers, Charles Hamel and Jean Hamel, who came from Dieppe, France, to Canada some time before 1677, are credited with being the progenitors of the early Hamels in Canada. The records appear in Tanguay's DICTIONNAIRE of the French families in Canada.

There are other genealogists who state that the family of Hamel descends from one Heriotte, a Viking King of Denmark, who was living about the beginning of the ninth century. Experts in The Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark, however, have failed to find record of any Viking by the name of Heriotte, and no record could be obtained in France.

It is a hard matter to obtain vital records in Canada, other than those in Tanguay's DICTIONNAIRE, as the records are scattered around in the various Roman Catholic Churches, and have never been assembled in the Bureau of Vital Statistics. As the names of the parents of James Hamel, the progenitor of the branch of the Hamel family shown in this genealogy, are not known, and as Tanguay's Dictionary ends just before the year in which the parents of James would have been shown, no connection has ever been established as to which of the two brothers who first emigrated to Canada he descended from. Another difficulty is that the given names of James, Joseph, Claude, Charles, Jean, Francois, Simon, Antoine, Thomas, Pierre, and Louis, appear in about every generation of both of the brothers, making it more difficult to get a connection.

HERALDRY AND COATS-OF-ARMS OF THE

HAMEL FAMILY.

HAMEL FAMILY.

HAMEL COATS-OF-ARMS

The coats-of-arms of feudal France, or armories, are very interesting to study. Some are really beautiful, some quaint, and some very enigmatic.

Illustrious soldiers of France adopted a device or symbol which was considered as an armory when they were inherited by one who had followed in the footsteps of his ancestors. This usage dates from the end of the ninth century, and it is from this period that armories really came into being. Primarily, armories were royal bequests.

The complete composition of a coat-of-arms includes the shield of arms, the helmet, the crest, the wreath, the mantling, and the motto. Arms are considered an emblem of family rather than of nationality. Heraldry was introduced into America by the first settlers, and is now used exclusively in the military service of America.

In France the "Armoiries of Families" distinguished one noble family from another, and was divided into three classes: "Substitute," "Succession," and "Alliance." The Revolutionary Assembly abolished armories, etc., in France, but Napoleon again restored them, and even created new ones. However, it is understood the present form of French Government has no department interested in such matters.

Some of the ancient Hamel coats-of-arms in various countries are:

FRANCE:

Du Hamel (original):

Arms: d'argent, a la bande de sable, chargee de trois sautoirs ou croix de Saint-Andre d'or. Couronne de marquis.

Supports: deux cigognes.

Cimier: une tete de cigogne.

HAMEL: (an original)

Arms: Azure, a fesse between three griffins passant or.

Crest: A crescent or.

Arms: De sin. A quatre chevron d'arg.

Following are some variations of the different branches:

FRANCE:

Hamel de Bellenglise (Artois):

De gueules, au chef d'or, charge de trois molettes, d'eperon a cinq pointes de sable.

Motto: "Qui s'y Frotte, s'y Pique."

Cette maison, originaire de Picardie, mais fixee depuis longtemps en Artois, a ete admise aux Etats de cette province en 1757. Elle a donne des chanoines, comte de Lyon et a produit entre autres rejetons: Simon de Hamel, chevalier qui servait sous le roi Jean II, le Bon, selon montre et quittance de 1348; Claude de Hamel, lieutenant general de Picardie et gentilhomme de la Chambre du roi en 1595.

Alliances (mariages de Hamel): Bonnieres, Boubers, Caix, Coetlogon, Dion, Ollehain, de Vieville.

In 1601 a Louis du Hamel, son of Antoine, seigneur of Bellenglise, and Virganne de Bardoché, was baptised by the Cure of Elincourt-

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, do hereby declare that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Court.

Witness my hand and seal of office at the City of New York, this 1st day of January, 1901.

CLERK OF THE COURT.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office at the City of New York, this 1st day of January, 1901.

Attest:

1901

CLERK OF THE COURT

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FRANCE:

Hamel de Saint-Remy et de Bourseville (Champagne):

D'argent a la bande de sable, chargee de trois sautoirs d'or.
Enobled in 1667. Etient in 1811.

Du Hamel de Canchy (Picardie):

D'az. a la bande d'or chargee de three roses de gue.

Andre du Hamel of Fourgeroux, of the Orleans nobility:

D'az a trois genettes d'argent passant l'une sur l'autre.

Branch de Guyanne:

Chargee sur le tout d'un Hamel a trois tours d'argent sur fond d'azur, en memoire de la terre patronymique du Hamel, pres Corbie. Couronne de marquis.

Du Hamel de Grouville:

Porte d'or a un chevron de gueule, accompagne de trois testes de liniers de sable, lampasses de gueule et poses de profil, deux en chef et une en pointe. (L'escu timbre d'un casque de profil, orne de lambrequins de sable, d'or et de gueule.
Etienne du Hamel of Grouville, enobled by letters du mois d'aoust 1697.

Olim du Hamel de la Botteliere (Bretagne):

Enobled in 1701. De sab. au chevron d'argent, accomp. de 15 grains de chapelet d'or poses 5 a 5 en croix.

Du Hamel, Seigneurs de Savigny (Normandy):

Maintenus nobles en 1667. Seigneurs de Cloue, confirmes Anoblis en 1711. Ecartele, aux 1 et 4 de sin. a 3 roses d'arg.; aux 2 et 3 d'az. a la fasce d'or accomp. en chef de 2 etoiles et en pte d'un croissant, le tout du mesme.

Du Hamel, Seigneurs de Verrieres (Normandy):

Anobli en 1578. Maintenu noble en 1666. Preuves pour les Chevaux-Legers en 1748. D'az au chevron d'or. accomp. en pte d'un croissant d'argt.

Du Hamel de Jarrier (Normandy):

De sab. au lion rampant d'or.

Du Hamel, Baron de l'Empire en 1813 (Normandy):

Ecartele, au 1 d'az. au chevron d'or, accomp. en chef de 2 etoiles et en pte d'un croissant le tout d'or; au 2, des Barons membres du college Electoral, c'est-a-dire de gue. a la bande de chene d'argt. posee en bande; au 3 d'or au chevron d'az. accomp. de 3 tetes de belier coupees de sin. accornees d'argt.

1. The following information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

2. The information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

3. The information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

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FRANCE:

Olin du Hamel de La Prunerie (Normandy):

Enobli en 1697. D'or au chevron de gue. accomp. de 3 têtes de limier de sab. longues de gue.

Normandy: Anobli par charge en 1763. De sab. a un chevron d'or accomp. en chef de 2 losanges d'argt. et en pte d'un marteau du même pose en pal.

Seigneurs de Fontaine (Normandy):

De sab. a l'aigle d'argt.

Normandy:

De sab. a une croix échiquetée d'or et de gue. cantonnée de 4 têtes d'aigles arrachées d'argt.

La Rochelle:

De gue. au lion d'or, accomp. de 3 étoiles du même.

Du Hamel de Breuil de Drazais: (Normandy)

D'argt. au chevron de gue. Motte: Tout Ou Rien.

Du Hamel (Guyenne-Saintonge):

D'az. onde d'argt. en pte et une grange au dessus maçonnées de sab., chargées de 3 girouettes d'or.

Olin.: D'az charge d'un hameau de 3 maisons d'argt. maçonnées de sab., pose en abîme sur un écusson d'argt. a la bande de sab. chargée de 3 flanchis d'or.

Of this family, Nicholas Dullamel was Secretary to Louis deorraine in 1592.

Du Hamel au Desert (Normandy and Franche-Comte):

D'or au chevron d'az. accomp. de 3 chênes arrachés de sin. Anobli par lettres de 1598.

Du Hamel de Milly (Normandy):

D'az au chevron d'argt. accomp. de 3 roses du même. Anobli en 1545.

IRELAND:

Hamill:

Arms:

Azure, two bars ermines.

Crest:

On a ducal coronet, a leopard sejant proper.

HOLLAND:

Hamel:

d'or a un belier au nat., pass. sur une terrasse de trois coupeau de sin. Crest: le belier, iss.

Also about 12 others.

1950
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the President of the United States since 1789.

1789-1796: George Washington
1797-1800: John Adams
1801-1809: Thomas Jefferson
1817-1825: James Monroe
1829-1837: Andrew Jackson
1837-1845: Martin Van Buren
1849-1857: Zachary Taylor
1857-1861: Franklin Pierce
1861-1869: Abraham Lincoln
1869-1877: Ulysses S. Grant
1877-1881: Rutherford B. Hayes
1881-1885: James A. Garfield
1885-1893: Chester A. Arthur
1893-1901: Grover Cleveland
1901-1909: William McKinley
1909-1913: Theodore Roosevelt
1913-1921: Woodrow Wilson
1921-1923: Warren G. Harding
1923-1929: Calvin Coolidge
1929-1933: Herbert Hoover
1933-1945: Franklin D. Roosevelt
1945-1953: Dwight D. Eisenhower
1953-1961: John F. Kennedy
1961-1969: Lyndon B. Johnson
1969-1977: Richard Nixon
1977-1981: Jimmy Carter
1981-1989: Ronald Reagan
1989-1993: George H. W. Bush
1993-2001: Bill Clinton
2001-2009: George W. Bush
2009-2017: Barack Obama
2017-2021: Donald Trump
2021-Present: Joe Biden

1950
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the Vice President of the United States since 1789.

1789-1796: John Adams
1797-1800: Thomas Jefferson
1801-1809: James Monroe
1817-1825: Andrew Jackson
1829-1837: Martin Van Buren
1849-1857: Zachary Taylor
1857-1861: Franklin Pierce
1861-1869: Abraham Lincoln
1869-1877: Ulysses S. Grant
1877-1881: Rutherford B. Hayes
1881-1885: James A. Garfield
1885-1893: Chester A. Arthur
1893-1901: Grover Cleveland
1901-1909: William McKinley
1909-1913: Theodore Roosevelt
1913-1921: Woodrow Wilson
1921-1923: Warren G. Harding
1923-1929: Calvin Coolidge
1929-1933: Herbert Hoover
1933-1945: Franklin D. Roosevelt
1945-1953: Dwight D. Eisenhower
1953-1961: John F. Kennedy
1961-1969: Lyndon B. Johnson
1969-1977: Richard Nixon
1977-1981: Jimmy Carter
1981-1989: Ronald Reagan
1989-1993: George H. W. Bush
1993-2001: Bill Clinton
2001-2009: George W. Bush
2009-2017: Barack Obama
2017-2021: Donald Trump
2021-Present: Joe Biden

HAMEL CRESTS

The crescent in France signified that the user had participated in the crusades.

FRENCH:

A crescent or.

IRELAND:

A demi-lion sable.

A demi-lion sable collard or.

On a ducal coronet a leopard sejant, all proper.

A palm tree fructed proper.

Hamill-Stewart, John Thomas, Esquire, of Ballyatwood House,
County Down, Ireland: A unicorn's head couped or, horned
and crined argent charged with a crescent. Rule for
difference.

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2000-2002

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SECRET

This genealogy will have to begin with a blank given name, as correspondence and investigation for about twenty years has so far (1931) failed to produce authentic information as to the parents of the children mentioned below, who are known to have been the brothers and sisters of James from correspondence received by Sarah Rodella (Gilmore) Hamel, wife of James below, AFTER he had disappeared in 1889. Eleonard ("Nora") Hamel, younger sister of James, wrote letters dated August 3, 1889; another dated 1889 with month given; Jan. 7, 1891; July 27, 1891; Feb. 24, 1892; June 26, 1892. A letter received from Mrs. Susie (Hamel) Ohabot, dated April 28, 1890, one from Mrs. Mary (Hamel) Desilibs, dated Aug. 16, 1891, and one from her again after her second marriage as Mrs. Mary (Hamel)(Desilibs) Dery, dated Dec. 1, 1897, all form the only original information obtainable to start off the genealogy. None of the letters mention many names or dates, which would have made it possible to trace more in Canada, where most of the early vital records are still in the various Roman Catholic churches, and not knowing the given names and where the persons came from, it seems nothing further can be obtained.

CHILDREN: (So far as known.)

2. JOSEPH

b.
d.
m.
b.
d.

A letter dated Feb. 24, 1892, stated Joe's wife was expected to die any minute and leave two children. This is the only mention of brother Joseph.

3. JAMES

b.

d. Jan. 26, 1889, about.

m. Aug. 23, 1864, to Sarah Rodella Gilmore.

b. Oct. 31, 1846, Amherst Twp., Lorain Co., O.

d. April 28, 1926, Amherst, Ohio.

He was a Civil War Veteran, and a member of the G.A.R.

The given name James (Jacques) appears in the ancient Hamel records as early as A.D. 1544.

4. EDMUND

b.
d.
m.
b.
d.

In Jan. 1889, he was living in Willeon Mills, Oxford Co., Maine, and wrote he didn't know where his brother James was.

The given name of Edmund up to this time has never appeared in the ancient records of the family.

CHILDREN (cont.)

ELEONARD
"Nora"

b.
d.
m. , Major _____ Deschamps (Da-shom).
b.
d.

He left her, taking their boy THOMAS "Tony" (?) with him, going to her brother Edmund in New Hampshire, according to a letter dated June 26, 1892.

She came to Amherst, Ohio, for a visit, during the Fall and Winter of 1891-2.

In a letter dated 5 Aug. 1889, she said she didnt remember her brother James very well, as she was too young (about seven) when he left home.

She said James had written her that when he had finished the winter work (1889) he intended going to England "for my grandfather's person". It may be that his grandfather was related to a Pierre Hamel who fled from France to England in 1685 and went to County Cornwall. His wife's name was Mary and they had a son Peter Hamel, who married Bathsheba _____.

In June of 1892 and Jan. of 1891, she was staying with her sister and brother-in-law (Conti) in Chippewa Falls, Wisc.

In 1889 a letter she wrote said her brother James used alcoholic liquor a lot.

Her daughter Mary married, 1st, _____ Desilibe; m. 2d, Alphonse Dery about 1897. In 1892 was expecting a baby. On Aug. 16, 1891 they were living in Norman, Ontario, Canada, and Conti was working in the woods. After her remarriage to Dery, they lived on a farm near Pine Wood (near St. Francis) Ontario, Canada, and he worked in the woods winters.

Eleonard's other daughter, Susie, married a Joseph Wellet (a cousin).

The only son, "Tony" must of been the one Major Deschamps took with him.

PHOEBE

b.
d.
m. , to _____ Coti
b.
d.

In a letter from Eleonard dated Aug. 5, 1889, she said Phoebe was expecting a baby, (named William?) In 1892 they were living in Chippewa Falls, Wisc. and Eleonard was staying with them.

2. JOSEPH HAMEL ² - ¹ .

Born in _____ on _____; died in _____ on _____

On _____ married to _____; born on _____; died on _____

The only mention of a brother Joseph was in a letter from Eleonard stating that "Joe's wife was expecting to die any minute and leave two children." The letter was dated Feb. 24, 1892.

CHILDREN:

b.

d.

b.

d.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

Born in _____ on _____; was drowned in Mobile Bay, Mobile, Alabama, about January 26, 1889. His body was found floating in the Bay, according to the Registrar, Board of Health of Mobile, Alabama.

On August 23, 1864, he married Sarah Rodella Gilmore, youngest child of Aretus and Orra (Nichols) Gilmore, of Amherst, Lorain County, Ohio. They were married by Justice of the Peace John H. Faxon. She was born in Amherst Twp., Lorain County, Ohio, on a farm, on October 31, 1846; died in Amherst, Ohio, on April 28, 1926, and buried in the Cleveland Avenue Cemetery, Amherst, Ohio.

After marriage, both of them joined the Congregational Church in Amherst, Ohio. He had been brought up as a Roman Catholic. Most of their married life they lived at 177 W. Martin Ave., Amherst, Ohio.

James' age is in question, because when he enlisted for the Civil War on August 26, 1864, he said he was 26 years old and 6 months, which would bring his date of birth in 1838. He was not shown in the 1860 Census as being in Lorain County, Ohio. However, in the 1870 Census for Lorain County, Ohio, for Amherst Township, he is shown, and he then stated he was 35 years old, occupation "worked in stone quarry." He gave his place of birth as the State of Maine. According to the 1790 Census, there were no Hamels in Maine by any of the various spellings of the name. Later the vital records were checked up to 1860 and he was not shown in Maine.

It is estimated he left home, wherever it was, about the year 1861, coming to Amherst, Lorain County, Ohio, and worked in the stone quarries, living with the Jaeger family on Lincoln Street. Many conflicting stories have been gathered as to why he left home, but none could be verified. He claimed to be of French-Canadian ancestry, and that many of his ancestors held high offices in the old French Monarchy, but not knowing his parent's name, or where he came from, no check could be made. During the time he left home, if in Canada, one excuse could be the English persecution of the French-Canadians. From 1819 to 1854, it is estimated that over 100,000 of them left Canada, and by the year 1876, the number had almost doubled. James could speak, read and write French.

He was enrolled and mustered in the military service at Wooster, Ohio, for service in the Civil War, on August 26, 1864, and assigned to duty as a bugler in Capt. Hubert Dilger's Company "I", 1st Regiment of Ohio Light Artillery Volunteers, to serve one year, or during the war. He was Honorably Discharged at Chattanooga, Tenn. on June 13, 1865. He had volunteered in place of another man from Amherst, Ohio, who had been drafted, and who paid James about \$800 to take his place, which James did in order to get some money to get married on. James was a member of the G.A.R. Post #148, Department of Ohio, and his last receipt for dues was dated Nov. 22, 1887. His widow received a Federal Government pension up to the time of her death.

James, like most of the Hamels when reaching about 30, was bald on top of his head; was about 5' 5" tall, dark complexion, dark eyes, and dark hair. He had long whiskers on upper lip and chin only. He suffered, as many of the Hamels do, with asthma.

James was an expert woodsman, and got out oak ship timber for many years for the shipyards in Lorain and Cleveland, Ohio. He got out timber in Erie, Medina, Lorain, and other northern counties of Ohio. He also specialized in wooden derricks for the stone quarries. In later years he was a carpenter, and made yokes for oxen, and railroad ties for the railroad. He and his son Charles done the fine work, while men by the name of Lowry and Short, done the rough work. While working in the woods during winters, James always stripped to the waist in the coldest of weather. In addition to being a carpenter and a woodsman, he done stonemason work, and worked on the construction of the stone buildings of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, and his son Charles also worked with him as an apprentice.

In January of 1889, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, to obtain about \$700 due him from a ship yard there for ship timber furnished them, but disappeared and nothing was heard from him until the authorities in Mobile, Alabama, notified the family of finding his body in Mobile Bay. It was never ascertained what happened, whether he was kidnapped and robbed, or whether he just left home, and no reason was known why he should have been in Mobile, Alabama.

CHILDREN:

7. CHARLES AUGUSTUS

b. Moh. 12, 1866, Amherst, Lorain Co., O.
d. Feb. 9, 1939, at 5:55 p.m., Amherst, O.
m. Nov. 24, 1887, to Lucy Nellie Baatz.
b. Oct. 30, 1867, Erie County, O.
d.

Children: Claude Charles; Florence Lucy;
Bessie Mary; Floyd Arthur.

EDWARD

b. Aug. 24, 1867, Amherst, O.
d. Aug. 30, 1869, age 2.

8. ALBERT JACK

b. June 3, 1869, Amherst, Ohio.
d. April 11, 1945, Lakeside Hosp., Cleveland, O.
m. Oct. 3, 1898, Cora Reese.
b. May 15, 1880
d.

Children: Alvin John and Alice Dorothy, twins;
Margaret Elizabeth; Mary Katherine; Rachel
Minerva; Albert James; Almira Rodella; James
Ronald and Joseph Donald, twins; Arline Vivian.

The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Department of the Interior to the Secretary of the Department of the Army. The letter is dated January 1, 1944, and is addressed to the Secretary of the Department of the Army, Washington, D.C. The letter is signed by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Harold I. Smith.

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APPENDIX

1. The first part of the appendix is a list of the names of the members of the Department of the Interior. The list is dated January 1, 1944, and is signed by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Harold I. Smith.

2. The second part of the appendix is a list of the names of the members of the Department of the Army. The list is dated January 1, 1944, and is signed by the Secretary of the Department of the Army, Harold I. Smith.

3. The third part of the appendix is a list of the names of the members of the Department of the Navy. The list is dated January 1, 1944, and is signed by the Secretary of the Department of the Navy, Harold I. Smith.

4. The fourth part of the appendix is a list of the names of the members of the Department of the Air Force. The list is dated January 1, 1944, and is signed by the Secretary of the Department of the Air Force, Harold I. Smith.

b. April 24, 1872, near Clough's Quarry, Amherst, O.
d.
m. Dec. 6, 1892, Antone Sylvester Weber.
b. Dec. 31, 1868, Ridgeville Twp., Lorain Co., O.
d. Oct. 31, 1930, Elyria, Ohio.
Children: Coletta Louise; Harry Sylvester;
Agnes May; David Dewey; Marie; Lucille;
Clarence Joseph; Helen Freda; a girl, stillborn,
unnamed.
They were of the Roman Catholic Faith.

b. Aug. 24, 1876, Wakeman, O.
d.

1st.m. , Eunice Bessie King.

b.
d.

2nd.m. , Mrs. Katherine (Gerlach) Banning.

b.
d.

No children 1st m.

Children, 2d m. Ruth B., who married Lyle Burrows.

Burton was an alcoholic, and was admitted to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D.C. on July 23, 1928, due to organic brain disease, and is still there (1952).

b. July 10, 1883, Amherst, Ohio.

d. Sept. 26, 1942, Amherst Twp., Lorain Co., O.

1st.m. , Emma Emery

b.
d.

d. , a suicide, in Amherst, O.

2nd.m. Dec. 1, 1911, Minerva Barkley.

b. Moh. 23, 1883.

d.

No children either marriage.

He suffered severely from hay fever and asthma.

ELMER

b. July 10, 1883, Amherst, O.

d. July 8, 1893, age 10, Amherst, O.

SARAH (Sadie)
RODELLA

b. Jan. 24, 1888, Amherst, O.

d.

11. Herman Oahl

b. , in Germany.

d.

Children: Raymond; Maynard.

4. EDMUND HAMEL⁴ - _____¹.

Born in _____ on _____; died in _____ on _____

On _____ married to _____ born on _____; died on _____

On January 10, 1889, was living in Willson Mills, Oxford County, Maine.

CHILDREN:

5. EDMUND, Jr.

b.
d.
m.
b.
d.

6. THOMAS H

b. 1872 (said he was 52 in 1924)
b.
m. , Mrs. _____ (_____) Ryan.
b.
d.
Correspondence from him in 1924, when he was living in Berlin, N.H., gave above data. She had a daughter from a previous marriage.

SUSIE

b.
d.
m. April __, 1890, Nat Chabot
b.
d.
A letter from her from Berlin Falls, N.H., dated 28 April 1890, said she "was married last week."

ANNIE

b.
d.
m.
b.
d.
According to Thomas⁶ above, her husband deserted her in _____; they had two children.

1. Name of the person

2. Address of the person

3. Date of birth

4. Date of death

5. Cause of death

6. Date of burial

7. Date of interment

8. Date of cremation

9. Date of funeral

10. Date of burial

11. Date of interment

12. Date of cremation

13. Date of funeral

14. Date of burial

15. Date of interment

16. Date of cremation

17. Date of funeral

18. Date of burial

19. Date of interment

20. Date of funeral

21. Date of burial

22. Date of interment

23. Date of cremation

24. Date of funeral

25. Date of burial

26. Date of interment

27. Date of cremation

28. Date of funeral

29. Date of burial

30. Date of interment

8. EDMUND HAMEL, Jr.⁵ - Edmund, Sr.⁴ - _____¹.

Born in _____ on _____; died in _____ on _____

On _____ married to _____; born on _____; died on _____

CHILDREN:

6 4 1
THOMAS H. HAMEL - Edmund -

Born in _____ on _____ 1872 (in 1924 said he was 52 years old);
died in _____ on _____

On _____ married to Mrs. _____ (_____) Ryan, born in _____
on _____; died on _____. She had a daughter Pearl from a
previous marriage.

Correspondence from him in 1924, while he was living in Berlin, N. H., gave
the above information.

CHILDREN:

ANNIE b.
d. 1917.

1. Name of the person or organization

2. Address of the person or organization

3. City, State, and Zip Code

4. Telephone Number

5. Date

6. Signature

Born in Amherst, Lorain County, Ohio, on March 12, 1866; died in Amherst, Ohio, on February 9, 1939, of paralytic stroke. Buried in the Ridgehill Memorial Park, Oberlin Ave. & N. Ridge Road, Amherst Twp., Lorain County, Ohio.

Married by the Rev. Otis W. Water, on Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1887, to Lucy Nellie Baatz, daughter of Nicholas and Catherine (Frohlich) Baatz, of Florence Twp., Erie County, Ohio. She was born on a farm in Florence Twp., Erie County, Ohio, on October 30, 1867; died in _____ on _____. She was named after Lucy Tuttle. She was baptized and joined the Congregational Church, Amherst, Ohio, in 1888 while Rev. Crane was pastor. Charles was a member before marriage, as were his parents. After marriage they lived with his parents at 177 W. Martin Ave., Amherst, Ohio, from about November 24, 1887 to March 1888; then removed across the road upstairs in the Brucker home until March 1889; then to 295 N. Main St., corner E. Martin Ave., where Claude Charles was born. Shortly after they removed to the Jackson house, and from there, in 1890, to the Perkins house; then to the Quinn Frink farm on Middle Ridge, Amherst Twp., Lorain County, Ohio, where in 1891 Florence was born. They lived on the farm one year. From there they removed to the Reinmiller place (Lots 472 and 473, Ashenbach Addn.,) on W. Martin Ave., which has been the homestead since.

In 1901 Charles bought the Reinmiller place on W. Martin Ave. for \$975.00, containing two lots, an 8-room house and a barn. Peter Reinmiller and wife gave O. A. Hamel and wife a warranty deed, signed on October 31, 1901, and recorded on Nov. 7, 1901, vol. 87, p. 42.

In 1901 Charles borrowed \$475.00 from Harriet A. Bryant, of Amherst, Ohio, to use towards payment of the home. Recorded Nov. 7, 1901, Vol. 87, p. 42.

On July 27, 1913, Charles deeded the property over to his wife, Lucy N. Recorded 30 July 1913, Deed Book, 137, p. 92.

Charles was named after his cousin, Charles Shupe, and his middle name of Augustus, which he didn't like, was given him by his Aunt Mary L. (Gilmore) Richmond. The given name Charles appears in the ancient French records in France, in the Hamel Family, as early as September 1408.

He learned the stonemason trade as an apprentice with his father when the stone buildings of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, were being constructed. He followed this trade most of his life, and also done some bridge work, etc., for the Lorain County Commissioners. During his final years he made boulder mantels. During his younger years he worked for his father helping get out oak shiptimber for the Lorain and Cleveland ship yards. After his father's death, he still made derricks for the Cleveland Stone Company, of Amherst, Ohio. He also worked at various times in the Kolbe and the Clough sandstone quarries, when they first opened up.

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CHILDREN:

11. CLAUDE CHARLES

b. April 8, 1889, Amherst, Ohio.

d.

Bachelor.

Member of Osiris Lodge #26, FAAM., Washington, D.C.

Veteran, Mexican Border War, USA., in 1916.

World War I, U. S. Marines, 1917-19.

In World War II, in Army Air Forces as Procurement Inspector.

The given name Claude appears in the Hamel Family in France as early as 1649.

FLORENCE LUOY

b. April 10, 1891, Middle Ridge, Amherst Twp., O.

d.

Single.

Graduated from Amherst High School, Class 1909.

Graduated from The Elyria Business College, Elyria, O.

Member of Elyria Chapter #165, Order of Eastern Stars.

Member of the National Federation of Business &

Professional Womens' Clubs, Inc., of Amherst, O.

A Secretary by profession.

Lives in Amherst, Ohio, working in Elyria, Ohio.

Made a trip to Europe in 1929.

BESSIE MARY

b. Sept. 28, 1899, Amherst, Ohio.

d.

m. Dec. 4, 1943, to Walter Sudro, in Amherst, O.

b. May 30, 1902, in Elyria, O.

d.

He is a member of the Frank S. Harmon Lodge #663, FAAM., Elyria, O.

She graduated from Amherst High School in 1917.

She graduated from The Elyria Business College, Elyria, O. in 1918.

They live in Elyria, Ohio.

12. FLOYD ARTHUR

b. May 3, 1894, Amherst, Ohio.

d.

m. Oct. 11, 1926, to Bessie Katherine Schellhouse.

b. March 11, 1906.

d. March

He served in U.S. Navy during World War I, as Electrician 1st Cl. (radio).

They live in Amherst, Ohio.

Children: Lois Mae; Shirley Anne; Gerald Arthur; James Stewart; Karen (stillborn)

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8. ALBERT JACK HAMEL⁸ - James³ - _____¹.

Born in Amherst, Lorain County, Ohio, on June 3, 1869; died in Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, on April 11, 1945.

On October 3, 1898, in Elyria, Ohio, married Cora Reese, daughter of John and Eliza (Mitchell) Reese; born in Johnstown, Penna., on May 15, 1880; died in _____ on _____

At various times they lived in Amherst, Ohio, Toledo, Ohio, Geneva, N. Y. and now (1952) in Cleveland, Ohio.

CHILDREN:

(ALVIN JOHN	b. July 31, 1901, Geneva, N.Y.
(d. Sept. 29, 1901, Amherst, O.
Twins (
(b. July 31, 1901, Geneva, N.Y.
(d. Dec. 27, 1901, Amherst, Ohio.

MARGARET ELIZABETH b. Dec. 23, 1902, Amherst, O.
d.
m. Aug. 28, 1920, Harold Kimmy, in Monroe, Mich.
b.
d.
Divorced on Sept. 14, 1925, and court
restored her maiden name.
No children.
The given name Marguerite appears in the old
French records of the Hamel family as early
as AD 1425.

MARY KATHERINE b. Dec. 21, 1904, Amherst, O.
d. Feb. 2, 1905, Amherst, O.

RACHEL MINERVA b. March 30, 1906, Amherst, O.
d.
m. Feb. 23, 1929, Edward Hugh Tidwell, of Nash-
ville, Tenn.
b.
d.
Divorced on Nov. 22, 1933, in Pontiac, Mich.
No children.

15. ALBERT J b. July 25, 1911, Amherst, Ohio.
d.
m.
b.
d.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

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1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

CHILDREN:

ALMINA RODELLA

b. April 25, 1914, Amherst, O.

d. 26 Nov. 1951, of cancer.

m. Nov. 3, 1932, Walter Sloan Carr.

b.

d.

Children: Loretta Jean, b. Jan. 12, 1933.

16. (JAMES RONALD

b. August 10, 1916, Toledo, O.

d.

m.

b.

d.

Twins(

Served in World War II in U.S. Marines. Out in 1946.

17. (JOSEPH DONALD

b. Aug. 10, 1916, Toledo, O.

d.

m.

b.

d.

Served in World War II in U.S. Marines.

ARLINE VIVIAN

b. May 3, 1922, Toledo, O.

d.

m.

b.

d.

Children: a boy in 1946.

9. BURTON ELLSWORTH HAMEL⁹ - James³ - _____¹.

Born in Wakeman, Ohio, on August 24, 1876; died in _____

Married, first, on _____ to Eunice Bessie King, born on _____
died on _____. Divorced on _____ No children.

Married, second, on _____ to Mrs. Katherine (Gerlach) Banning,
born on _____ died on _____. She had a son by her first
marriage.

He was admitted to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., with organic
brain disease, and is still there (1952).

CHILD: (2d m.)

RUTH B.

b.
d.
m.
b.
d.

, Lyle Burrows.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

_____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

_____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____

_____ 10. _____ 11. _____ 12. _____

_____ 13. _____ 14. _____ 15. _____

_____ 16. _____ 17. _____

_____ 18. _____ 19. _____
_____ 20. _____ 21. _____
_____ 22. _____ 23. _____
_____ 24. _____ 25. _____

10. JAMES HAMEL¹⁰ - James³ - _____¹.

Born on July 10, 1883, in Amherst, Lorain County, Ohio, and had a twin brother, Elmer, born same day. Died in Amherst Twp., Lorain County, Ohio, on Sept. 26, 1943, and buried in Crown Hill Cemetery, Amherst, Ohio.

Married, first, on _____ to Emma Emery, an English girl, who committed suicide on _____

Married, second, on December 1, 1911, to Minerva Barkley, born on March 23, 1883; died on _____

No children either marriage.

They owned their own home on NorthRidge Road, Amherst Twp., Lorain County, Ohio. He worked in Lorain, Ohio, with the American Stove Company, for many years.

He suffered severely from hay fever and asthma.

There is a large number of small islands in the bay, and a few
larger ones, some of which are very fertile, and some are very
barren. The soil is generally very good, and the climate is very
pleasant.

The population of the islands is very small, and the
people are very friendly and hospitable.

The islands are very beautiful, and the scenery is very
picturesque.

The islands are very fertile, and the climate is very
pleasant.

The islands are very beautiful, and the scenery is very
picturesque.

The islands are very fertile, and the climate is very
pleasant.

11. CLAUDE CHARLES HAMEL¹¹ - Charles Augustus⁷ - James³ - _____¹.

Born in Amherst, Lorain County, Ohio, at approximately 4:15 a.m. on April 8, 1889, in house at corner of North Main St. and E. Martin Ave., known as #295 N. Main Street.

Bachelor.

Education:

Attended grade schools and two years high school in Amherst, Ohio, quitting after the school house burned down and all records destroyed.

Graduated from The Elyria Business College, Elyria, Ohio, having taken book-keeping, stenography, typing and banking. Diploma dated Sept. 11, 1911, after having performed six months satisfactory work with The National Tube Company, Lorain, Ohio.

During World War I, attended First Corps Army School at Gondrecourt, France, as a Corporal, taking the Infantry Course.

During World War II, while in the Army Air Forces (civil service), was sent to Buffalo Technical High School, Buffalo, N.Y. for course in precision instruments, mathematics, blueprint reading, metallurgy, etc. - 200 hours - July 7 to 31, 1943; then to the Burgard Vocational High School, Buffalo, N.Y. for training in Aviation Inspection - 200 hours - Aug. 2, to 27, 1943, and was graduated from the combined courses (400 hours) on August 27, 1943.

During October and November 1943, in Cleveland, Ohio, took the War Manpower Commission Course in Job Instruction Training, and received certificate.

On July 19, 1944, received certificate from the Cleveland Board of Vocational Education For War Workers, and The Cleveland Board of Education, for 18 hours training in "Supervisory Conferences - Human Relations."

Employment:

For most of working days, in Federal Civil Service positions in the Navy Department, Department of Agriculture, War Department, Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps (Paymaster's Dept.); and in the Correspondence Bureau, Governor's Office of The Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, as Secretary, Clerk and Shorthand Court Reporter.

Also worked in several business concerns at various times, such as The National Tube Company, Lorain, Ohio, The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company, Cleveland, Ohio, the City of Cleveland Civil Service Commission, Cleveland, Ohio; and the Worthington Ball Company of Elyria, Ohio.

During World War II was Procurement Inspector (civil service) and was Inspector at the Pesco Plant, Cleveland, Ohio (aviation pumps); then to Sandusky, Ohio, as Inspector in Charge of the Barr Rubber Company, which was making self-sealing fuel and oil cells for Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company; then transferred to Akron, Ohio, where was Air Forces Inspector in all of the rubber companies.

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Military Service:

On June 26, 1916, voluntarily enlisted, in Cleveland, Ohio, in Battery "A", 1st Ohio Field Artillery, for service on the Mexican Border. Mustered into the U. S. Army on July 11, 1916. Received an Honorable Disability Discharge on October 19, 1916, due to injury to ankle.

On April 28, 1917, in Washington, D. C., accepted for enlistment in the U. S. Marine Corps, and sent to the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. for enlistment and training. In May 1917 assigned to Hqrs. Company, 5th Regiment of Marines. Embarked at Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. on the USS HANCOCK, on June 11, 1917, for France. Arrived St. Nazaire, France, on June 27, 1917. From July 17, 1917 to March 13, 1918, training in the Bourmont District in France, and in other districts. On March 14, 1917, left Breuvannes, France, by train for the Verdun Sector. From March 17, 1918 to March 31, 1918, in Toulon Sector (Defensive); Aisne Defensive Sector April 4, 1918 to June 3, 1918; Marbache Sector, Aug. 8, 1918 to Aug. 17, 1918; Chateau-Thierry Sector (Belleu Woods) June 6, 1918 to July 8, 1918; Aisne-Marne Offensive, July 17, 1918 to July 28, 1918; St. Mihiel Offensive, Sept. 12, 1918 to Sept. 15, 1918; Meuse-Argonne Offensive (Champagne), Oct. 3, 1918 to Oct. 10, 1918; Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Nov. 1, 1918 to Nov. 11, 1918. From Nov. 15 to Dec. 12, 1918, participated in the march of the Allied Armies to the Rhine River in Germany, via Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. On Dec. 13, 1918 crossed the Rhine River at noon. On Dec. 14 - 16, 1918, marched to final destination, establishing regimental headquarters, 5th Marines, at Schloss Monrepos, the Castle of the Prince of Weid, near Segendorf, Germany. Member of the Army of Occupation of Germany from Dec. 1, 1918 to July 19, 1919. Left Schloss Monrepos, Germany, July 19, 1919, for Brest, France, via Belgium and northern France. Left Brest, France, on the USAT GEORGE WASHINGTON on July 25, 1919, arriving in Hoboken, N.J. on Aug. 3, 1919, and went to Camp Mills, N.J. Paraded in New York City on Aug. 8, 1919, and in Washington, D. C. on August 12, 1919. Then went to Marine Corps Base at Quantico, Va. and received Honorable Discharge Character "Excellent," with the rank of Regimental Sergeant Major, on August 13, 1919.

On October 2, 1928, was sworn in as a Warrant Officer in the Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve, with rank of Quartermaster Clerk, to rank from September 24, 1928. Voluntarily resigned while in the Canal Zone, effective May 1, 1932.

Military Ranks:

Private, Mexican Border War, 1916.

Private, U. S. Marines, 1917.

Corporal (Technical Warrant), U.S. Marines, on Oct. 4, 1917

Corporal (Regular Warrant) on June 1, 1918, to rank as #4.

Sergeant, Aug. 1, 1918, to rank as #2.

Regimental Sergeant Major, 5th Marines, Nov. 1, 1918, to rank as #1.

Appointed Warrant Officer with rank of Quartermaster Clerk, Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve, to rank from Sept. 24, 1928.

Military Decorations:

Mexican Border War Campaign, 1916:

Awarded the Mexican Border Service Medal on April 8, 1921, #27,577.

World War I:

Victory Medal with five battle clasps (four major battles and one clasp to represent four defensive sectors), awarded April 1, 1943, for service in the

Aisne Sector,
Aisne-Marne Sector,
Saint Mihiel Sector,
Meuse-Argonne Sector, and
four defensive sectors.

War Cross of the District of Columbia, awarded Feb. 1919.

Second Division, AEF., Medal, for Honorable Service in the Second Division, Regulars (Marine Brigade).

Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal, awarded July 28, 1920.

Army of Occupation of Germany Medal, awarded May 29, 1947.

French Fourragere (colors of Croix-de-Guerre, green & red). Register dated May 5, 1920. This is a permanent decoration for me.

Bronze Medal from the City of Verdun, France, and name inscribed in the "Book of Gold of Soldiers of Verdun."

Silver medal from the City of Chateau-Thierry, France, and name inscribed in the "Book of Gold of Combatants of Hill 204 and of the Deliverance of Chateau-Thierry."

Bronze Medal from the City of St. Mihiel, France.

Religion:

Protestant.

When young, attended the Congregational Church, Amherst, Ohio.

Later joined the First Evangelical-United Brethren Church in Amherst, O., and was Baptized on Easter Sunday in 1913, Rev. Ziegler, Pastor.

Transferred Membership to the Metropolitan Methodist Church in Washington, D. C.

Transferred membership from Washington, D. C. to First Methodist Church in Cleveland, Ohio, on June 27, 1915.

Lodges and Societies:

Oeiris Lodge #26, FAAM, Washington, D. C., since Feb. 17, 1921.

Hakluyt Society, London, England.

Stewart Society of Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland. (collateral descendant)

Stewart Society of America, Olathe, Kansas.

Societe Genealogique Canadienne-Francaise, Montreal, Canada.

Hobbies:

Reading and travel. Have traveled in 20 foreign countries and 22 States.

Have private library of about 2,000 volumes.

Collector: Have collection of over 1,000 items, such as carved ivory, wood, Indian artifacts, fossils, sea shells, etc.

Genealogical research.

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Ordnance Corps,
War Department,
Cleveland Ordnance District,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Effective March 6, 1952, appointed Ordnance Materiel Inspector, GS-6, in the Cleveland Ordnance District, Cleveland, Ohio, and assigned to duty at the plant of the Bryant Heater Company, St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, as assistant inspector in charge of inspection of materiel for the M-47 Tank.

THE
LIBRARY OF THE
CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20540

When the book is used in the library of the
Library of Congress, the name of the library
should be printed on the title page of the book
in the following form: THE LIBRARY OF THE
CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20540

12. FLOYD ARTHUR HAMEL¹² - Charles Augustus⁷ - James³ - _____¹.

Born in Amherst, Lorain County, Ohio, on May 3, 1894; died in _____
on _____

On October 11, 1926, in Westfield, N.Y., married his cousin, once removed, Bessie Katherine Schellhouse, daughter of William and Bertha (Koppenhafer) Schellhouse, of Vermilion, Erie County, Ohio. She was born in Berlin Heights, Erie County, Ohio, on March 11, 1906; died in _____ on _____

In 1932 living at #294 W. Martin Ave., Amherst, O.

When wireless first began to be used, he attended the Marconi Wireless School in Cleveland, Ohio, and for a season or so was wireless operator on the Steamer EASTLAND on the Great Lakes.

He voluntarily enlisted in World War I in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, as Electrician 1st Class (Radio), Serial #330,856. Home service from Dec. 11, 1917 to Nov. 4, 1918, and March 4, 1919 to May 1, 1919. Overseas service from Nov. 5, 1918 to March 3, 1919, and May 2, 1919 to June 30, 1919. He was radio operator on a ship. Honorably Discharged. While in the Navy he was sent to Harvard University for special course in radio.

Worked for The National Tube Company, Lorain, O. for several years.

CHILDREN: (all born in Amherst, O.)

LOIS MAE b. Sept. 13, 1927
 d.

SHIRLEY ANNE b. May 14, 1929
 d.
 m. June 18, 1950, Ronald Earl Hoover, in Amherst, O.
 b. , West Virginia.
 d.
 He had been married before.
 He is a veteran of World War II, U. S. Navy.
 Children: Sharon Anne, b. Nov. 6, 1950.
 They are living in Amherst, Ohio.

13. GERALD ARTHUR b. Aug. 13, 1938, at about 5:30 a.m.
 d.

14. JAMES STEWART b. Jan. 23, 1940
 d.

KAREN b. April 14, 1943 (stillborn). Buried April 15th
 in same grave with her grandfather Hamel.

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country. It is followed by a detailed analysis of the economic situation, which is the main subject of the report.

2. The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the economic situation. It is followed by a detailed analysis of the economic situation, which is the main subject of the report.

3. The third part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the economic situation. It is followed by a detailed analysis of the economic situation, which is the main subject of the report.

4. The fourth part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the economic situation. It is followed by a detailed analysis of the economic situation, which is the main subject of the report.

5. The fifth part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the economic situation. It is followed by a detailed analysis of the economic situation, which is the main subject of the report.

6. The sixth part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the economic situation. It is followed by a detailed analysis of the economic situation, which is the main subject of the report.

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8. The eighth part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the economic situation. It is followed by a detailed analysis of the economic situation, which is the main subject of the report.

9. The ninth part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the economic situation. It is followed by a detailed analysis of the economic situation, which is the main subject of the report.

10. The tenth part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the economic situation. It is followed by a detailed analysis of the economic situation, which is the main subject of the report.

11. The eleventh part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the economic situation. It is followed by a detailed analysis of the economic situation, which is the main subject of the report.

15. ALBERT J. HAMEL, Jr. ¹⁵ - Albert Jack ⁸ - James ³ - _____ ¹.

Born in Amherst, Lorain County, Ohio, on July 25, 1911; died in
_____ of _____

On _____ married to _____, born on _____
died on _____

When last heard from, was living in Cleveland, Ohio.

CHILDREN:

_____ 8 inch scale - 12, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2, 0

at full scale the value of the scale is 1000

_____ at full scale _____

_____ at full scale _____

1000

16. JAMES RONALD HAMEL¹⁶ - Albert Jack⁸ - James³ - _____¹.

Born in Toledo, Ohio, on August 10, 1916, and a twin of Joseph Donald¹⁷.
died in _____ on _____

On _____ married to _____ born on _____,
died on _____

He served in World War II in the U. S. Marines and Honorably discharged.

When last heard from was living in Cleveland, Ohio.

CHILDREN:

1 _____ - (name) - (age) - (sex) - (date of birth)

2 _____ - (name) - (age) - (sex) - (date of birth)

3 _____ - (name) - (age) - (sex) - (date of birth)

4 _____ - (name) - (age) - (sex) - (date of birth)

5 _____ - (name) - (age) - (sex) - (date of birth)

6 _____

17. JOSEPH DONALD HAMEL¹⁷ - Albert Jack⁸ - James³ - _____¹.

Born in Toledo, Ohio, on August 10, 1916, and a twin of James Ronald¹⁶;
died in _____ on _____

On _____ married to _____ born _____;
died _____

He served in World War II in the U. S. Marines.

When last heard from was living in Cleveland, Ohio.

CHILDREN:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT

THE

BE

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Court at the City of New York, this 11th day of January, 1910.

CLERK

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- (12) Documents Relating to Colonial History of the State of New Jersey.
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marquis De Bourseville et comtes Du Hamel-Saint-Remy; vicomtes De
Dastets-en-Dorthe; barons De Barie, De Lados et De Ramousens;
chatelains De Mirambeau; seigneurs De Themalin, De La Brande, De Chabrig-
nac, etc.; comtes et vicomtes Du Hamel, en Picardie, en Champagne et en
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d'Est-Ange. (Vol. 15)
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Bldg., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

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State of New York,
State of Maine,
State of Massachusetts.
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- (37) Letter from the Coroner, Mobile, Alabama.
- (38) The Adjutant & Inspector, Hqrs. U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.
- (39) Letters from Mr. Henry Hamel, Kenora, Ontario, Canada.
- (40) Letters from The Oblate Fathers, Kenora, Ontario, Canada.

- 1900 The first of the year, 1900-1901, was a very dry one, and the crops were very poor.
- 1901 The second of the year, 1901-1902, was a very wet one, and the crops were very good.
- 1902 The third of the year, 1902-1903, was a very dry one, and the crops were very poor.
- 1903 The fourth of the year, 1903-1904, was a very wet one, and the crops were very good.
- 1904 The fifth of the year, 1904-1905, was a very dry one, and the crops were very poor.
- 1905 The sixth of the year, 1905-1906, was a very wet one, and the crops were very good.
- 1906 The seventh of the year, 1906-1907, was a very dry one, and the crops were very poor.
- 1907 The eighth of the year, 1907-1908, was a very wet one, and the crops were very good.
- 1908 The ninth of the year, 1908-1909, was a very dry one, and the crops were very poor.
- 1909 The tenth of the year, 1909-1910, was a very wet one, and the crops were very good.
- 1910 The eleventh of the year, 1910-1911, was a very dry one, and the crops were very poor.
- 1911 The twelfth of the year, 1911-1912, was a very wet one, and the crops were very good.
- 1912 The thirteenth of the year, 1912-1913, was a very dry one, and the crops were very poor.
- 1913 The fourteenth of the year, 1913-1914, was a very wet one, and the crops were very good.
- 1914 The fifteenth of the year, 1914-1915, was a very dry one, and the crops were very poor.
- 1915 The sixteenth of the year, 1915-1916, was a very wet one, and the crops were very good.
- 1916 The seventeenth of the year, 1916-1917, was a very dry one, and the crops were very poor.
- 1917 The eighteenth of the year, 1917-1918, was a very wet one, and the crops were very good.
- 1918 The nineteenth of the year, 1918-1919, was a very dry one, and the crops were very poor.
- 1919 The twentieth of the year, 1919-1920, was a very wet one, and the crops were very good.
- 1920 The twenty-first of the year, 1920-1921, was a very dry one, and the crops were very poor.

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Johannes Steenstrup.

APPENDIX

- (99) The first column contains the names of the subjects, and the second column contains the names of the subjects' parents.
- (100) The third column contains the names of the subjects' grandparents.
- (101) The fourth column contains the names of the subjects' great-grandparents.

APPENDIX

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There were four of these (Lithuanian) books, the number was large and the value for them was very high. They were of great value to the people.

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MISCELLANEOUS DATA PERTAINING TO THE HAMEL FAMILY.

QUINTUPLES:

There were born to Jean Francois and Anne Felicite (LaVasseur) Hamel, in Canada, two boys and two girls, on January 8, 1701, all dying soon after birth. They already had eleven children.

Du HAMEL, Jean Baptiste, French Natural Philosopher, 1624-1706.

Du HAMEL, Lieut. Matu, a relative of Winston Churchill, was freed from a German concentration camp about May 6, 1945.

Du HAMEL, M. Mentioned in "The Natural History of Ants" by Rene Antoine Perchault de Reaumur, as having helped the author. (1926) (p. 239).

Du HAMEL, Georges. Author, born in Paris in 1884. Academie Francaise. Began his literary career as a poet, essayist and dramatist. He qualified as a doctor of medicine without intending to practice. He served four years as a surgeon in World War I. He wrote the Salavin Novels, then The Pasquier Chronicles.

Du HAMEL du MONCEAU, H.L. French Botanist. The "Hamelia" are named after him. Its genus of tropical American rubiaceous shrubs, having a brilliant red or orange flower, in scorpioid cymes, the corolla distinctly 5-ribbed. Several H. patens in Florida and are cultivated in greenhouses.

HAMEL, Jehan. Listed among the officers and men in Jacques Cartier's voyage, as shown in Bibliothecaire de l'Universite Laval.

HAMEL, Thomas Etienne, of Quebec, Canada, born there Dec. 28, 1830; Roman Catholic Priest, Vicar-General of Quebec, Prothonotary Apostolic, Professor in Laval University.

Du HAMEL, Marie-Francoise, Abbess of St.-Jacques-les-Vitry, of the Order of Citeaux. Died in the abbey on 3 April 1778.

HAMEL, Doctor. In regard to climbing Mount Blanc, in the Swiss Alps, the summit was first reached by Saussure, aided by the guide named Balma, on Aug. 2, 1787. The summit was attained by Dr. Hamel when three of his guides perished in 1820, and by other persons before and since.

HAMELLE. Mentioned as a publisher in 1890, who published some of DeBussey's MMS.

HOMMYLE, James. He was tailor to James III of Scotland in 1479.

HAMEL, Ernest (1826-1898). A French Journalist and Politician, opponent of Napoleon III; also a historical writer.

HAMEL, Rev. J. Carel. Was the head of a Protestant Mission in Amboina when World War II began. (Referred to in "Garden Islands of the Great East" by David Fairchild.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-17-2001 BY 60322 UCBAW/STP

Mis. Hamel Info.

HAMEL, Frank San. Staff Artist on the Chicago Daily News in June 1946.

HAMEL, M. P., of Auneuil (Oise), France, 1786 - Beauvis, after 1870; an amateur expert in organ building; a writer.

HAMEL, Jean. In 1691 shown as living in Guadeloupe.

HAMEL, Theophile. Canadian artist. Student of Antoine Plamondon. Theophile done a lot of original work and work of a religious nature, which is now seen in churches. His copy of the martyrdom of St. Peter of Verona, by Titan, is very precious now, as it is well done, and since then the original has been destroyed by fire. Among his portraits are those of Lord Elgin, of D. B. Viger, of L. J. Papineau, of Sir L. H. La Fontaine, and of other Canadians of note.

HAMEL, Eugene. Canadian artist, and nephew of Theophile Hamel. A list of eighty-one of the works of Eugene has four copies from masters, five original paintings upon historical subjects, and seventy-two portraits, among which is a fine one of P. J. O. Chauveau, of the educator Meilleaur, of Oscar Dunn, and of many dignitaries of the church and politics. Mercier and Sir Lomer Gouin were also painted by him.

Du HAMEL, Le Comte Louis-Joseph, born 8 August 1777, made a chevalier of Malta in 1783; ancient Master of Ceremonies of Napoleon and Introducer of Ambassadors; Officer of the Legion of Honor, etc.

Du HAMEL, Claude, first by that name, chevalier, and seigneur of Saint-Remy-en-Bouzemont, of Brandonvilliers, and Autres Lieux. On October 24, 1649 he married Antoinette de Beauvau d'Armonville.

Du HAMEL, Claude, seigneur d'Isson et de St.-Vrain, and a chevalier of Malta.

Du HAMEL, Simon. He was qualified as Sire in a charter in the Abbey of Marchiennes, France, in AD 1071.

Du HAMEL, Etienne, is mentioned in ancient documents in France in AD 1076.

Du HAMEL, Robert, who signed as "de Hamello," is mentioned in ancient documents in France in July 1099.

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On trouvera dans le Cabinet d'Hozier des renseignements sur la famille Duhamel, ou du Hamel, ou nom et aux armes le laquelle fut substituee la famille Fougeroux. L'auteur de cette famille, CLAUDE du HAMEL, obtint en decembre 1624, en recompense de ses services militaires, des lettres patentes qui reconnaissaient sa noblesse avec dispense d'en fournir la preuve. Il avait epouse Marguerite Cadard. Leur fils CLAUDE du HAMEL, Seigneur de Denainvilliers, en la paroisse d'Adonville, dans l'election de Pithiviers, epousa le 14 novembre 1641, Marie Boulart, d'Orleans fille d'un secretaire du Roi. Sur le ou des lettres accordees a son pere en 1624, il fut maintenu dans sa noblesse, le 2 juillet 1668, par arret du conseil d'Etat. Henri-Louis Duhamel du Monceau, ne a Paris en 1700, fils cadet d'Alexandre duhamel, Seigneur de Denainvilliers et frere de M^{me}. Fougeroux decede sans alliance le 22 juillet 1782, fut un des plus savants meteorologistes de son temps; il fut inspecteur general de la Marine et membre de l'academie des Sciences.

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Puis, l'éloignement des temps et les variations de l'orthographe et du langage, ne permirent plus de reconnaître la véritable origine de ces noms, et de distinguer si le seigneur avait emprunté celui de son domaine, ou le domaine celui de son seigneur: c'est ce dont la maison du HAMEL nous offre un exemple.

Suivant les uns, le nom propre HAMEL, aurait appartenu d'abord à un individu et serait ensuite passé à la terre qu'il possédait, d'après un usage fréquent à cette époque reculée, qui faisait imposer des noms de saints et de guerriers à des lieux ou à des postes militaires. Dans ce cas on lui donne quelquefois pour étymologie le mot hamp (1), espèce de pique, arme favorite du Picard au moyen-âge.

D'autres, et sans doute avec plus de raisons, prétendent que le mot HAMEL, signifiant en vieux dialectes du pays une petite réunion d'individus, qui, de nos jours, s'appelle encore HAMEAU, dut s'appliquer d'abord à beaucoup de localités et passer plus tard à leurs seigneurs. C'est l'opinion émise par le savant abbé d'Expilly, dans son DICTIONNAIRE GEOGRAPHIQUE.

Toutefois, la multiplicité des lieux qui portent le nom de HAMEL n'est pas un obstacle à l'admission de l'une ou l'autre des deux croyances que nous venons d'exposer. Car si l'on accepte comme point de départ que les familles puissantes imposaient leurs noms aux seigneuries qu'elles possédaient, cette opinion acquiert, s'il est possible, une nouvelle force de conviction en énumérant les terres et fiefs nombreux que les différentes branches de la maison du HAMEL, tenaient en Picardie, et qui portaient et conservent encore le nom de leurs propriétaires; tels que le Hamel-et-les-Corbis, le Hamel-les Conty, le Hamel en Beauvoisis relevant de Boves, et enfin le Hamel-les-Allery, près d'Airaines.

On trouve une preuve de l'importance qui attacheront toujours à cette étymologie les membres de la maison du HAMEL, dans le changement que la branche établie en Guienne à la fin du seizième siècle apporta à ses armoiries. Tous les rameaux de cette famille avaient porté jusqu'alors d'argent à la bande de sable chargée de trois croix de Saint André ou sautoirs d'or; Nicolas I^{er} y ajouta, sur tout, un écusson d'azur au hamel d'argent, comme souvenir et en quelque sorte comme figure du berceau de ses ancêtres, lorsqu'il vint se fixer en Guienne, où d'importantes charges valurent à sa maison la confiance de tous nos rois depuis Henry IV.

À un lieu est-sud-est de Corbis, non loin des rives de la Somme, est situé l'ancien bourg du Hamel, autrefois très-considérable. Il ne présente à l'archéologue que de faibles restes de ce qu'il fut jadis. Sur un tertre évidemment élevé par la main des hommes, on aperçoit encore quelques débris de murailles qui appartenaient sans nul doute à une enceinte extérieure. C'est là, près de l'église, que, suivant la tradition, était bâti l'ancien manoir fortifié des seigneurs du HAMEL. Quelques ouvertures souterraines rappellent sa construction guerrière, dont les ravages des armées et l'inflexible main du temps ont effacé presque tous les vestiges au-dessus du sol.

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Le HAMEL, comme de demontre M. Ledieu dans ses Memoires sur la Picardie, fut un des points strategiques de Jules-Cesar. Depuis lors on ne retrouve historiquement la preuve de son existence que dans les archives publiques ou dans les titres particuliers des sires du HAMEL, dont le domaine principal a souvent ete le theatre des guerres de la feodalite.

Nul doute que dans les premiers temps de la monarchie francaise, le noble metier des armes n'ait ete la plus chere et meme l'unique occupation des races franques. L'humour guerriere des sires du HAMEL apparait a chaque page dans les annales de Picardie, et dans celles surtout del'abbaye de Corbie, dont le HAMEL et le Hamolet relevaient feodalement. SIMON du HAMEL est qualifie sire dudit lieu dans une charge de l'abbaye de Marchiennes de 1071, recueillie par dom Caffiaux. Etienne du HAMEL est mentionne, en 1076, comme un des chevaliers du tournoi d'Anchin. Herbert du HAMEL fut present a une transaction passee a Corbie, le 22 fevrier 1079, entre Enguerrand, seigneur de Boves, comte d'Aimons, et Foulques, abbe de Saint-Pierre, au sujet de l'avouerie et vicomte qu'Enguerrand pretendait avoir en la ville de Corbie. Robert du HAMEL, de Hamello, signa, comme temoin, une charte de Renaud, comte de Boulogne, et de sa femme, au mois de juillet de 1099. Une acte de 1133, portant donation du lieu de Fresnes, en faveur du monastere de Saint-Nicholas-au-Bois, fut passee en presence du baron Foulques du HAMEL.

L'abscurite des temps et la rarete des documents ecrite ne permettent pas d'assigner a ces divers seigneurs du HAMEL une place et une filiation parfaitement et clairement etablies; mais en reflechissant a leur rang et a leur existence feodale dans une sphere de localities fort circonscrite, l'historien et le genealogiste ne sauraient douter qu'ils ne fussent tous deu rejecons d'une meme famille, a laquelle se rattache l'ancienne maison du HAMEL, dont la descendance est historiquement prouvee par titres nombreux depuis WAUTHIER I^{er}, qui vivait en 1200.

Nous ne reproduirons pas ici, degre par degre, la genealogie des seigneurs du HAMEL; elle a deja ete dressee sur titres originaux et documents authentiques, et publiee par M. de Saint-Pons, d'apres les notes et recherches de dom Caiffiaux et dom Villevieille, religieux benedictins de la congregation de Saint-Maur. Pour la filiation et la jonction des branches, nous nous en reffrons entierement a ce travail.

SIMON du HAMEL, arriere-petit-fils de WAUTHIER I^{er}, se fit femarquer par son humeur belliqueuse; il command a plusieurs compagnies de gens d'armes picards dans les guerres de Normandie et de Saintonge, sous Philippe de Valois. On conserve encore a la Bibliotheque Royale plusieurs quittance et autres titres originaux, relatifs a son service militaire. Nous ne citerons ici que la monstre ou revue de la petite troupe qu'il conduisit en Bretagne au commencement de l'annee 1355:

Monstre de Simon du Hamel, chevalier.

"Messire Simon du Hamel, chevalier, et cinq escuiers avec li, receu a Pontor son le premier jour de fevier milCCCLV.

Ledit chevalier, cheval brun bay, LXXX livres.

Robin de Bertangles, cheval brun bay equayant, LX livres.

Ancel de Wadencourt, cheval maure, LXXX livres.

Walles de Wadencourt, cheval gris-fauve, L livres.

Tassin Semon, cheval brun bay equayant, XXX livres.

Halloc de Fenins, cheval gris-pommele, LX livres."

L'estimation des chevaux était souvent portée dans les monstres, comme on le voit par celle dont nous donnons ici la teneur. Cette prisee avait pour but de regler a l'avance l'indemnité des gens d'armes qui étaient démontés pendant le cours de la campagne.

Le seigneur du HAMEL, revenue dans ses foyers, y rapporta l'humeur guerroyante qu'il avait montrée dans l'expédition de Bretagne. Un jour, étant en compagnie de son cousin Pierre de Contoire et de plusieurs hommes d'armes, il rencontra, près de Lihons-en-Santerre, Albert ~~du~~ et Raoul de Chilly qu'escortaient quel ques-un de leurs gens, et contre lesquels il nourrissait une haine invétérée. Après avoir échangé quelques reproches injurieux, les deux partis en vinrent aux mains, et dans cette collision sanglante, Raoul de Chilly fut blessé à mort. Le sire du HAMEL, et ses compagnons, pour éviter les plaintes et les poursuites des parents du défunt, obtinrent du roi Jean des lettres de remission, dont l'original se trouve encore au trésor des Chartres (registre 84, pièce 735).

SIMON du HAMEL, avait épousé, vers 1320, Isabeau le Bouteiller de Senlis, veuve de Matthieu V, sire de Montmorency, et n'avait eu d'elle qu'une fille. Son frère puîné, WARNIER, dit Martel (sans doute à cause de la masse d'armes dont il se servait dans les combats), continua la souche des seigneurs du HAMEL. Jean, dit Maillard, le cadet, commença la branche des seigneurs de Conty, qui porteront presque tous le florissant surnom de leur auteur. Nous ferons ici remarquer une erreur commise par La Morlière, et répétée depuis par plusieurs historiens. Ils ont pris le sobriquet de Maillard pour un nom propre, et le substituant au vrai nom patronimique de du HAMEL, ils se sont contentés d'appeler Maillard le père d'Isabelle du Hamel-Conty, en mentionnant le mariage de cette dame avec Colard de Mailly, auquel elle apporta en dot la terre de Conty. Jean de Mailly, arrière-petit-neveu de Colard et d'Isabelle, étant mort sans enfant au siège de Naples, en 1528, la terre de Conty échut à sa sœur, Madeleine de Mailly, mariée à Charles de Roye, comte de Roucy. De cette union naquit seulement une fille qui apporta en dot à Louis I^{er}, Prince de Condé, la baronnie de Conty, érigée plus tard en principauté pour un rameau puîné de la maison de Bourbon, dont elle devint l'apanage et le nom distinctif.

L'ardent courage des sires du HAMEL les entraîna deux fois encore dans des collisions sanglantes, et deux fois encore ils furent obligés de recourir à la clémence royale pour impetrer des lettres de remission. Thomas du HAMEL, quatrième fils de Warnier, obtint les premières en 1379, pour avoir guerroyé contre ses voisins Richard et Henri de Biencourt, chose permise, dit la requête de l'exposant, ou au moins usée sans défense entre les nobles du pays de Picardie. Les lettres portent que Thomas du HAMEL et sept autres chevaliers rencontrèrent lesdits sires de Biencourt, "tous garnis de leurs armures pour doute de leurs corps, et desquels les aucuns avoient ars et sajettes (flèches); et lors se feussent assaillis et navrés aucuns desdits amis de part et d'autre. Et depuis trois semaines après ledit débat, au environ, ledit Richard feust allé de vie à trépassement, et combien que ledit Thomas ne cuidast pas, pour lors, que pour raison dudict fait il deust estre en dangier de justice; neantmoins, pour ce qu'il se doute que au temps à venir il n'en feust approché en aucune manière, ja soit que, tous les jours de sa vie, il ait esté homme de bonne vie et renommée, et sanz reproche et que bonne paix soit sur ce fait à partie, nous aient requis leediz supplians, pour consideration des bons et agréables services que ledit Thomas nous a faiz par plusieurs foiz au fait de noz guerres . . . avons remis et quitté ledit Thomas, etc."

THESE THINGS ARE ALL PART OF THE SAME WHOLE, AND WE MUST NOT
FORGET THAT THE WHOLE IS GREATER THAN THE PARTS. WE MUST
ALWAYS REMEMBER THAT THE WHOLE IS THE MOST IMPORTANT
THING OF ALL.

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Les autres de remission furent accordees a un neveu de Warnier, a Pierre du HAMEL, qui, a la suite d'une querelle particuliere avec Jehan, seigneur de Chiures, soutint contre lui une veritable guerre, dans laquelle il y eut des chevauchees en plusieurs lieux, des castels pris ou envahis et des occasions nombreuses, comme on le voit par la teneur des lettres-patents de Charles VI, datees du 10 fevrier 1392, et conservees au tresor des Chartes (registre 144, piece 108).

MATHIEU du HAMEL, dit le Carpentier, petit-fils de Thomas, est mentionne dans un denombrement de Jacques du Maisniel, gentilhomme d'Abbeville, en 1503. Son oncle, aussi nomme Mathieu, avait ete archidiacre l'Arras, et avait pris une part importante a la reduction de cette ville, qui, sans coup ferir, ouvrit ses portes a Louis XI apres la mort de Charles le Temeraire. Ce fut dans l'hotel meme de l'archidiacre que le roi de France fut heberge en cette occasion, comme on le voit par les lettres d'amortissement qu'il accorda a son hote, en faveur de plusieurs services qu'il nous a faiz, did-il, durant le temps que nous avons este comme encore sommes loges en son hostel en ceste nostre dicte cite d'Arras.

JEAN du HAMEL, petit-fils de Warnier dit Martel, et cousin des precedents, commanda une compagnie de gens d'armes soubz le gouvernement de Messire Jacques, sieur de Heilly, mareschal de M. le duc de Guyenne, lorsque la guerre civile eclata entre les Bourguignons et les Armagnacs. La montre ou revue de sa troupe recu a Saint-Denis le 8 septembre 1410, porte qu'elle etait composee de onze ecuyers, savoir:

Jacquemin de Trasnies.	:	Jehan de Lignieres.
Jehan de Clary.	:	Jacquemart de Valoul.
Jehan de Bouilly.	:	Anthoyne de Breuq.
Jehan des Quesnes.	:	Guillaume Otonz.
Archambault.	:	Pierre de Noyelle.
Bernart de Franqueville.	:	Pierre de Noyelle.

Deson mariage avec Mahaut de Wargnies, Jean du HAMEL avait eu trois enfants, dont une fille nommee Marguerite, mariee a Raoul de Becquignies, Colard du HAMEL, le plus jeune des deux garcons, comparut dans un acte de l'an 1414, et l'on de retrouve plus sur lui de renseignement ulterieur; tout porte a croire qu'il perit a la bataille d'Azincourt. Son frere aine, Simon, continua la descendance de la famille, et fut le grand-pere de Jacques du HAMEL, premier du nom, que le travail genealogique de M. de Saint-Pons etablit l'auteur commun des deux branches de Champagne et de Guienne.

Nous arrivons ici a une epoque ou les annales particulieres de la famille du HAMEL se rattachent a celles de la France, et presentent un grand interet historique. La maison de Lorraine-Guise, parvenue au faite de la puissance politique, s'efforca d'attacher a ses interets, habilement voiles sous ceux de la religion, toutes les familles influentes et notables par leur merite et leur fortune. Les seigneurs du HAMEL, dont la plupart des possessions relevaient de la suzerainete des princes de Guise, eussent pu difficilement resister a l'entrainement general et ne point prendre part a cette ligue dont la Picardie fut le berceau et longtemps le centre. C'est dans ces conjonctures que la maison du HAMEL subordonna ses destinees a celles des princes lorrains dont elle eprouvait les bienfaits et l'ascendant. Aussi voit-on contemporainement Jacques du HAMEL, maitre d'hotel du duc de Guise; Jean du HAMEL, son second fils, ecuyer d'ecuris du cardinal de Guise; Mathurin, son quatrieme fils, premier secretaire des finances et commandements de la reine Louise de Lorraine, cousine du duc et du cardinal, investi de la haute confiance

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the work done during the past year. The work has been carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Committee in 1961. The main areas of work have been the study of the properties of the new materials, the development of new methods of synthesis, and the study of the kinetics of the reactions. The results of the work are presented in the following sections.

The first section describes the work done on the study of the properties of the new materials. The work has been carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Committee in 1961. The main areas of work have been the study of the properties of the new materials, the development of new methods of synthesis, and the study of the kinetics of the reactions. The results of the work are presented in the following sections.

The second section describes the work done on the development of new methods of synthesis. The work has been carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Committee in 1961. The main areas of work have been the study of the properties of the new materials, the development of new methods of synthesis, and the study of the kinetics of the reactions. The results of the work are presented in the following sections.

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The third section describes the work done on the study of the kinetics of the reactions. The work has been carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Committee in 1961. The main areas of work have been the study of the properties of the new materials, the development of new methods of synthesis, and the study of the kinetics of the reactions. The results of the work are presented in the following sections.

The fourth section describes the work done on the study of the kinetics of the reactions. The work has been carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Committee in 1961. The main areas of work have been the study of the properties of the new materials, the development of new methods of synthesis, and the study of the kinetics of the reactions. The results of the work are presented in the following sections.

de cette princesse et son executeur testamentaire; enfin Nicolas, cinquieme fils de Jacques, d'abord premir ecuyer de Henri, duc de Guise, did le Balafre, ensuite secretaire des finances et commandements de la susdite reine, charge qu'il transmit a son fils, Nicolas II, quant il recut l'importante mission d'aller inspecter la place de Brouage qui tenait en bride La Rochelle, quartier-general des Huguenots. Mais bientot rappelle lui-meme par la princesse, il laissa cette mission de confiance a son fils puine, Louis du HAMEL, ce qui montre presque toute cette famille, le pere, les fils et les petit-fils, remplissant d'importantes fonctions pres des princes de Lorraine.

Mais la fidelite de cette maison a nos souverains legitimes ne se dementit point dans ces temps calamiteux, et fut toujours inseparable de son attachment a la foi catholique. C'est ce que justifie la faveur royale dont, vers la meme epoque, Jacques I^{er}, seigneur du HAMEL, obtint une preuve eclatante lorsqu'il fut nomme l'un des cent gentilshommes de la maison de Henri III, en consideration des bons et honorables services par lui rendus au feu roi Henri II, notamment au siege de Metz. Jacques fut un de ceux qui, le 13 fevrier 1576, jeterent les bases d'une confederation conclue a Peronne sous la presidence de Jean d'Humieres, gouverneur de Picardie. On voit au bas de l'acte original dresse en cette circonstance et conserve jusqu'a nos jours au Vatican, la signature de Jacques du HAMEL figurer a cote de celles des Mailly, Crequy, Biencourt, Boufflers, Croy, Hangest, Chaulnes, Estrurmel, etc. Ce traite fut le premier signe de vie de la sainte Ligue, a laquelle Henri III et le duc d'Anjou accederent quelque temps apres.

JACQUES du HAMEL avait epouse Marie de Baronneau de Colombieres, veuve de Philippe de Marne, ecuyer, seigneur de Waciencourt. Il en eut cinq fils, dont deux seulement perpetuerent la descendance male de leur famille. Tandis que Nicolas, le plus jeune, auteur de la branche de Guyenne, allait se fixer en Saintonge, Jean du HAMEL, deuxieme du nom, son aine, seigneur de Bourseville et de Bazincourt, s'etablissait en Champagne par suite de son mariage avec Jacqueline de Joisel, fille de Pierre de Joisel, seigneur de Saint-Remy-en-Bouzemont et de Betoncourt, maitre d'hotel de Marie Stuart, reine d'Ecosse.

Il parait certain, d'apres les traditions de famille, que Jean du HAMEL accompagna le cardinal de Lorraine aux Etats de Blois, ou il retrouva ses deux freres, Mathurin, secretaire des finances et commandements de la Reine, et Nicolas, alors premier ecuyer du duc de Guise, Henri le Balafre. Mathurin, place par les Princes de Lorraine aupres de leur cousine Louise de Vaudemont, epouse du roi Henri III, obtint bientot toute la confiance de cette princesse, comme on le voit par leur correspondance autographe, conservee aux manuscrits de la Bibliotheque du Roi, fonds de Bethune.

JEAN du HAMEL, etabli en Champagne, fit acte de foi et hommage pour ses seigneuries, en la chambre des Comtes de Paris, le 10 juin 1597. Le roi Henri IV, auquel il s'etait attache, prenant en consideration ses notables services, lui fit remise des droits de quint et autres devoirs de fief dont il etait tenu.

JACQUES, deuxieme du nom, file du precedent, qualifie haut et puissant seigneur, comme le furent depuis les aines de ses descendants, se forma de bonne heure au metier des armes. Il fut d'abord gentilhomme de la maison du dauphin, depuis Louis XIII. Il se distingua ensuite au siege de La Rochelle, en 1628, et fut nomme, trois ans plus tard, gouverneur de Saint-Dizier. Il defendit cette derniere place contre les imperiaux, en 1642, avec tant de resolution, qu'il les forca de lever le siege. La gazette du temps mentionne que, dans une sortie,

le sieur du HAMEL, soutenu par les capitaines de Saint-Remy et de Logeres, culbute les imperiaux et les Croates, et les poursuit pendant six lieues, leur tue ou fit prisonniers beaucoup d'officiers et de soldats, et ramena dans la place une grande quantite de batail. La ville de Saint-Dizier, pour temoigner sa reconnaissance a son brave gouverneur, lui fit present de deux pieces de canon portant ses armoiries et fondues avec le bronze de celles prises sur l'ennemi. Louis XIII, pour honorer la conduite de Jacques du HAMEL, et peut-etre aussi pour jeter une sorte de blame sur celle de quelques autres gouverneurs qui, dans le meme temps, avaient rendu lachement diverses places de la Picardie aux Espagnols, fit frapper plusieurs medailles portant d'un cote les armes des seigneurs du HAMEL, et au revers un soleil avec cette devise: A toute heure.

CLAUDE du HAMEL, premier du nom, fils aine de Jacques II, fut capitaine d'une compagnie de cheveau-legers au regiment de Beintz, puis lieutenant-colonel du regiment de Morolles, cavalerie. Il epousa Antoinette de Beauveau d'Armonville, fille du Marquis de Beauveau. De cette union etait issu, au deuxieme degre, Francois, marquis du HAMEL, seigneur de Saint-Remy, lieutenant-colonel, mestre de camp au corps royal des carabiniers, et chevalier de l'ordre de Saint-Louis. Francois, reste, par la mort de ses freres, l'uniquerepresentant de la branche des du HAMEL de Champagne, epousa Marie-Anne de Choiseul, soeur du marquis de Stainville. Il en eut deux fils: Joseph, l'aine, Lieutenant-colonel des carabiniers, fut tue en duel, en Allemagne, vers 1756, et ne laissa qu'une fille, mariee au vicomte de Damas-Crux; Etienne, le plus jeune, recu chevalier de Malte de minorite, en 1718, puis capitaine au corps royal de carabiniers, en 1741, et, quatre ans plus tard, chevalier de l'ordre de Saint-Louis, fut le dernier rejecon male de la branche de Champagne. De ses deux filles, l'une epousa le comte de Sainte-Aldegonde; l'autre Charles de Muzino, mort lieutenant-general en 1811. S.M. le roi Louis XVI, par lettres-patents enregistrees au Parlement, les plus honorables pour messire Charles de Muzine et pour la maison du HAMEL, l'a autorise a prendre le nom et les armes de cette derniere famille, en lui conferant le titre de vicomte, pour relever la branche ainee, qui avait rendu de si glorieux services a son pays.

ADOLPHE-HENRI, fils de Charles de Muzine et comte du Hamel, en vertu des susdites lettres-patent, servit dans la marine, fit toute la guerre de Saint-Domingue de 1802, et se trouva au combat naval de Trafalgar. Il rentra en Espagne avec les debris de la flotte francaise et fut fait prisonnier en 1808, lors du bombardement et de la reddition de notre escadre renfermee dans la baie de Cadix. Echappe des prisons de la peninsule, il quitta le service et revint en France, ou il a epouse, le 27 avril 1813, a Nogent-sur-Seine, Gabrielle-Zoe Legras de Vaubersey, arriere-petite-niece de Simon Legras de Vaubersey, eveque de Soissons, qui sacra Louis XIV. De ce mariage sont issue: Ernest-Francois du HAMEL, ne le 6 septembre 1817, et Emilie-Francoise du HAMEL, mariee le 27 juillet 1832 au marquis de Chavaudon.

Revenons maintenant aux seigneurs du HAMEL de Guyenne. Apres la mort tragique du duc de Guise aux Etats de Blois, Nicolas du HAMEL, premier du nom, frere puine de Mathurin, fut nomme, en 1591, secretaire des finances de la reine douairiere; par la faveur de cette princesse, il obtint l'important emploi de controleur-general des iles de Saintonge et place forte de Brouage, que son frere Mathurin venait de resigner en sa faveur. Enfin, Marie de Medicis l'appela a son conseil en qualite de maitre des requetes. C'est ainsi que Nicolas du HAMEL obtint successivement la confiance des deux reines de France.

Il fut le bisaïeul d'Andre du HAMEL, premier du nom, dont le fils unique, Andre II, occupa la charge de conseiller au Parlement de Bordeaux, et, vers l'annee 1734, se demit de son office en faveur de Jacques de Malescot. Mais il recut, quelque temps apres, des lettres de Louis XV qui lui continuaient les honneurs, les privilege et l'exercice de sa charge, malgre sa demission et les provisions accordees a son successeur. Le 2 aout 1764, Andre II obtint ampliation et confirmation des lettres de citoyen de Bordeaux pour lui et les aines des siens, accordees anterieurement a Charles du HAMEL, son grande-oncle, et depuis adirees. Il mourut quelques mois apres dans la cinquante-deuxieme annee d'exercice de sa charge.

ANDRE-BERNARD du HAMEL, fils unique du precedent, fut porte deux fois sur la liste des candidats gentilshommes, que le conseil municipal de cette ville presentait au roi, et dans laquelle sa majeste choisissait les jurats. Pour reconnaitre le zele et les lumieres que le vicomte du HAMEL avait deployes dans ses fonctions de jurat-gentilhomme, Louis XV l'investit, en 1772, de la lieutenance de maire de Bordeaux, vacante par la demission du vicomte de Segur-Cabanac. Comme chef du corps municipal de la ville de Bordeaux, le vicomte du HAMEL fut appele a Versailles aux deux assemblees des notables, et s'y fit remarquer par la hardiesse et la fermete de ses opinions monarchiques. Destitue de sa lieutenance, en 1790, il se retira dans son chateau-de-Castets, ou il fut arrete avec toute sa famille pour etre plonge dans les cachots. Il n'echappa que par miracle aux massacres des terroristes, et sa mise en liberte fut extorquee aux representants du peuple, Isabeau et Tallien, par ses anciens vassaux, qui, n'ayant pas oublie les bienfaits dont il les avait combles, se leverent en masse en sa faveur. Il avait eu trois fils de son mariage avec Guionne-Emilie Le Gentil de Paroy; Armand-Claude-Bordeaux du HAMEL, l'aine, mort en basage, avait ete tenu sur les fonts de papteme par la ville de Bordeaux, que representaient les six jurats, le procureur-syndic et le clerc secretaire; honneur d'autant plus precieux qu'il n'en existait qu'un seul exemple en la personne du Prince de Conde.

ANDRE-GUI-VICTOR, vicomte du HAMEL, deuxieme fils d'Andre-Bernard, servit, en 1814, dans les volontaires royaux. Il fut successivement nomme chef de legion de la garde nationale de l'arrondissement de Bazas, chevalier de la Legion-d'Honneur, membre du conseil departemental de la Gironde, et enfin, en 1824, maire de la ville de Bordeaux, demissionnaire a la revolution de Juillet. Il avait epouse en premieres noces Victoire d'Ornano, des comtes de Corse, dont il n'eut qu'un fils mort jeune. Il se remarie, le 21 novembre 1814, avec Octavie de Freteau de Peny-Saint-Just, dont le pere fut conseiller au parlement de Paris et depute a l'assemblee constituante, ou il occupa deux fois le fauteuil de la presidence. Le vicomte du HAMEL est mort en 1838, et a laisse trois enfants:

1°. OCTAVE du HAMEL, l'aine, chef actuel de la branche de Guienne; il a epouse, le 21 septembre 1836, Lydie de Magne, fille du baron de Magne et de Clementine de Paroy, dont il a un fils, Ferdinand du HAMEL, ne le 10 Octobre 1837; 2°. Louis-Joseph du HAMEL, encore sansalliance; 3°. Marie-Victoire-Catherine du HAMEL, nee le 25 novembre 1819, mariee en 1836 a Emilien, comte de Carles, d'une famille ancienne et originaire de Lorraine.

LOUIS-JOSEPH, comte du HAMEL, troisieme fils d'Andre-Bernard, fut tenu sur les fonts baptismaux par Monsieur, depuis Louis XVIII, et par son auguste epouse, la comtesse de Provence.

Il fut nomme, en 1812, sous-prefet de Toulon, et passa ensuite a la prefecture du departement des Pyrennes-Orientales. Dans ce dernier poste, il concourut avec zele a la pacification des provinces francaises et espagnoles du Roussillon et de la Catalogne, exasperees par de longues et cruelles hostilites. Enfin, pour recompenser

son inébranlable fidélité pendant les Cent-Jours, S.A.R. le duc d'Angoulême lui fit accorder le titre de comte, et la prefecture de la Dordogne. Élu député par le grand collège du département de la Gironde, en 1820, le comte du HAMEL, pendant huit sessions consécutives, défendit avec dévouement, à la tribune, les principes religieux et monarchiques.

Il avait épousé, en 1803, Henriette de Chasteigner de la Chasteigneraye, d'une ancienne et illustre maison du Poitou, et dont le père, Armand-Henry, comte de Chasteigner, chevalier de l'ordre de Saint-Louis, capitaine des gendarmes du roi, avait payé de sa tête, en 1793, son dévouement à la monarchie. La comtesse du HAMEL est décédée à Paris le 15 juillet 1832, laissant trois enfants: 1^o, André-Henri du HAMEL, né le 17 avril 1807, reçu élève de l'école royale de Saint-Cyr, page du roi, et depuis officier au 11^o régiment de chasseurs à cheval. Il n'a qu'une fille, Noëmi du HAMEL, née le 15 février 1838, de son mariage avec Alix de Roncherolles, fille du marquis Théodore de Roncherolles, et de Delphine de Levis-Mirepoix; 2^o. Victor-Auguste du HAMEL, né le 13 avril 1810, encore sans alliance; 3^o. Louise-Émilie du HAMEL, née le 26 février 1804, mariée en 1824 avec Auguste de la Croix-de-Chevrières, comte de Sayve, ancien officier de cuirassiers et chevalier de la légion-d'Honneur.

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DU HAMEL

Notes rectificatives et additionnelles à la Notice historique
sur cette maison, insérée dans le numéro de novembre 1840.
(pp. 215-160)

Selon les historiens, et notamment le père Anselme, Simon du HAMEL épousa en 1320, Isabelle le Bouteiller de Senlis; mais celle-ci n'était pas, comme on l'a dit p. 59 de la Revue, veuve de Mathieu V de Montmorency, mais bien sa belle-sœur, puisque, d'après ces mêmes historiens. Le sire de Montmorency avait épousé Jeanne le Bouteiller de Senlis, sœur de la dame du HAMEL.

À la branche du HAMEL de Champagne, p. 62, de la même Revue, on a omis de mentionner que Jacques II du HAMEL, ambassadeur près des princes protestants d'Allemagne, fut ensuite envoyé ambassadeur extraordinaire en Suède, pour aller complimenter la reine sur la mort du grand Gustave, son époux. Plusieurs lettres et plusieurs instructions autographes confidentielles du roi Louis XIII, à Jacques du HAMEL, attestent encore le cas que le roi faisait de ce seigneur. Cette branche aussi a connu des chanoinesses aux chapitres illustres de Remiremont et de Metz, et a produit des officiers-généraux distingués en France, et en pays étrangers, parmi lesquels on peut citer François, marquis du HAMEL, colonel d'un régiment de son nom, qui, en 1672, devint lieutenant-général au service de Frédéric I^{er}, roi de Prusse, puis, en 1702, généralissime des armées de la république de Venise.

À la branche du HAMEL de Guyenne, p. 64, il est nécessaire d'ajouter succinctement de plus amples détails historiques. Nicolas du HAMEL, fils de Jacques I^{er}, seigneur du Hamel en Picardie, auteur de la branche de Guyenne, est mentionné comme premier écuyer du duc Henri de Lorraine, Guise, dit le Balafre, dans les relations de l'entrée téméraire que ce prince fit dans Paris, le 9 mai 1588, dit le jour des Barricades, n'étant escorté seulement que de Nicolas du HAMEL, de

Pierre de Beauveau, de Goeffroy de Thibouville, et de cinq valets. Après la mort tragique du duc de Guise aux états de Blois, Nicolas du HAMEL, qui l'y avait suivi, fut attaché à la personne de la reine de France, Louise de Lorraine; plus tard, en 1607, il entra dans la maison de Marie de Medicis, et siégea dans le conseil de cette reine. Ensuite, ayant eu mission d'aller inspecter les places fortes de la Saintonge et du Bordelais, et de tenir avec quelques forces contre les religionnaires qui troubleient cette partie du royaume, il eut occasion de séjourner longtemps en ce pays, et y ayant acquis des terres, il finit par y fixer sa résidence et conséquemment celle de sa posterité. Cette branche de Guyenne, comme les autres branches de la maison du HAMEL, a produit des personnages remarquables, spécialement dans les hauts rangs du parlement de Bordeaux, à qui elle a donné trois présidents à mortier, dont plusieurs écrits, actuellement à la Bibliothèque du Roi, attestent les talents et les lumières. Mathurin, frère puîné de Nicolas III, et prieur de l'abbay de Bois-Groland, en Saintonge, se distingua dans l'église, autant que Michel et Joseph, ses neveux, dans la carrière des armes. Joseph surtout, capitaine au régiment de la Reine, succomba à la bataille de Ramillies à la suite d'une action d'éclat.

ANDRE-BERNARD, vicomte du HAMEL, après avoir été nommé, par le roi, jurat gentilhomme de la ville de Bordeaux, fut ensuite, en 1775, nommé par le roi Louis XV, lieutenant de maire perpétuel de Bordeaux, en remplacement du Vicomte de Segur Cabanas, maréchal des camps et armées du roi. Au moyen-âge, le puissant seigneur du Bordelais, qui était revêtu de cette haute charge municipale, toute particulière à la ville de Bordeaux, marchait de pair avec le maire lui-même, toujours pris parmi les grands seigneurs de la cour, et avec ce dernier le lieutenant de maire avait l'honneur de commander, non seulement à la noblesse du Bordelais, mais encore aux armées employées dans cette province, selon les propres termes de la chronique bordelaise de Dornal, p. 30 et 139, et selon l'historien La Roque et d'autres. Le Roi Louis XV voulut rétablir la haute fonction de lieutenant de maire avec les mêmes droits et prerogatives, et arrêta qu'elle ne serait donnée, comme par le passé, qu'à des gentilshommes puissants, comme on peut s'en convaincre par le texte même de l'art 3 de son édit de Versailles de novembre 1760: ". . . Ordonnons qu'à l'avenir, vacance arrivant de ladite charge de lieutenant de maire, il soit procédé à l'hôtel-de-Ville à l'élection de trois sujets, qui aient toujours pris entre les gentilshommes titrés, d'ancienne extraction, domiciliés dans la ville et sénéchaussée de Bordeaux, et non autres; desquels trois gentilshommes titrés la liste sera envoyée à celui de nos secrétaires-d'état avant la Guyenne dans son département, pour nous être présentée, et être par nous choisi et nommé un des trois pour remplir ladite charge de lieutenant de maire . . ." Le fils aîné du vicomte du HAMEL, tenu sur les fonts de baptême par la ville de Bordeaux, reçut de cette grande cité, avec son nom de Bordeaux, le titre de comte d'Ornon et le fief de ce nom, dépendant de la ville de Bordeaux. Le comte d'Ornon est mort jeune; et ce sont ses deux frères qui ont continué la descendance, André-Victor, vicomte du HAMEL, maire de Bordeaux, gentilhomme de la chambre du roi, officier de la Légion d'Honneur; et Louis-Joseph, comte du HAMEL, maître des cérémonies de la maison de l'empereur Napoléon, préfet successivement des Pyrénées-Orientales, de la Dordogne, de la Vienne, député de la Gironde, conseiller-d'état, deux fois vice-président du grand collège électoral de la Gironde, chevalier de Malte, officier de la Légion d'Honneur, chevalier de la Couronne de fer d'Autriche, et commandeur de l'ordre de Charles III d'Espagne, etc.

HAMEL

From: Memoires de la Societe Genealogique Canadienne-Francaise, Vol. IV,
#2, Juin 1950.

(p. 118)

HAMEL

On a longtemps cherche l'origine des deux freres Hamel: Charles, ne entre 1624 (recensement 1666) et 1627 (rec. 1681), marie en premieres nocces a Judith Auvray, et en secondes nocces a Catherine Lemaitre; et Jean, ne entre 1623 (rec. 1667) et 1636 (rec. 1666), marie a Marie Auvray, soeur de Judith. Le registre des confirmations, a l'archeveche de Quebec, donne un commencement de repons: "CHARLES HAMEL, y lisons-nous, de l'archeveche de Rouen est confirme a 38 ans, le 23 mars 1664." Les trois documents suivants nous apprennent que les freres Hamel venaient de la paroisse d'Avremesnil (Seine-Inf., arrondissement Dieppe, canton Bacqueville), qu'ils avaient pour pere Francois Hamel, et qu'ils avaient laisse en France un frere nomme Francois, laboureur a Avremesnil, heritier probablement du bien paternel, et une soeur, Anne, mariee a Jacques Jullien, bourgeois de Dieppe. Voici ces textes:

I - "Marie Auvray, agee de 52 ans, de la paroisse de St-Aubin Auvrez mesnil, femme de defunt (Jean) Hamel, entree le 3 septembre 1689. (Hotel-Dieu de Quebec, Registre des malades).

II - Acte de mariage de Charles Hamel avec Catherine Lemaistre (Registres paroissiaux de St. Jacques de Dieppe, 19 juin 1656): "Nous avons procede au mariage de Charles hamel et de Catherine Le maistre, presence de francois hamel, Vincent glorial bourgeoise de Dieppe, et de pierre francois Lesquels nous ont atteste que francois hamel pere du susdit consent au mariage et qu'il n'a pu y assister a cause de son incommodite, ce qu'ils ont signe, et de Nicolas Le maistre frere de la susditte et autres". (sig.) Gloria (avec paraphe) Francoy (avec par.)

III - Accord, du 14 mai 1671, entre Francois Hamel et Jacques Jullien (Tabellionage de Dieppe)²: "Francois Hamel laboureur demurant en la paroisse d'Avremesnil tant en son nom que pour Charles et Jean Hamel freres dudit Francois Hamel demurant habitants en l'Isle de Quebec pour procuration passee par-devant romain Bigas (Becquet), nottaire en la Ville de Quebec en dabte du quatrieme jour de septembre dernier freres et heritiers de defunte Anne Hamel en son vivant ayant espouse Jacques Jullien bourgeois demurant en ceste ville de Dieppe, lesquels pour empescher et eviter proces qui est press a commencer entre lesdites parties ont transige au sujet du rapport (contrat ?) de mariage d'entre luy et ladite Hamel passe entre eux sous seing prive le troisieme jour de juin 1663, reconnu devant le tabellion royal d'Arques a Dieppe le 28/5/1664. Ils se contentent de la somme de 47 livres au lieu de la moitie de 150 qui devait leur revenir si leur soeur mourait sans enfants."

L'abbé LeBer ajoute le renseignement suivant: "On trouve aux Archives de la Seine-Inferieure, Fonds de Pardieu, de nombreux actes concernant la famille Hamel d'Avremesnil: baux, aveux, ventes, etc. . . . Ce fonds n'etant pas inventorie il n'est pas possible de donner une reference precise.

(A. GODBOUT)

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COPY

"Monsieur le MAIRE d'HAMEL (NORD),
FRANCE.

Commune d'Hamel
Department du Nord,
Arrondissement de Douai,
Canton d'Arleux.

a

Monsieur Claude Charles HAMEL
Amherst, Ohio, U.S.A.

Monsieur,

Par lettre du 30 juillet 1950, vous nous demandiez certains
details sur l'origine du nom de notre Commune.

Malheureusement, les archives ayant été détruites au cours
des dernières guerres, il ne nous avait pas été possible de vous
satisfaire.

Après plusieurs recherches infructueuses, nous avons eu la
chance, au cours de la semaine dernière, de découvrir un historique
de notre village. Nous y avons joint quelques indications complé-
mentaires en notre possession. Nous vous en adressons une copie
en esperant que vous la recevrez volontiers.

Avec toutes nos excuses, pour ce grand retard, nous vous prions
de croire, Monsieur, en l'assurance de nos sentiments dévoués.

HAMEL le 19 Mai 1952.

Le Maire,

(SEAL)

MIENCE

H A M E L

333 Habitants dont 12 Etrangers.
 230 Electeurs, 106 Foyers (Menages).
 359 hectares. Altitude: 129 metres.
 Commune situee sur la route Departementale 47.
 Canton d'Arleux, a 3 kilometres d'Arleux.
 A 12 kil. de DOUAI. 45 mil. de LILLE.
 Sur la Riviere de la Sensee.
 Cabine telephonique.
 Energie electrique: T. 115/200.
 Chemin de fer a Arleux a 2 kil. 500.
 Service d'autocars: Lecluse-Hamel-Douai (tous les jours.)
 3^{eme} Circonscription electorale du Departement du NORD.

FETES COMMUNALES: 3^e e diamanche de Juin et 3^e e Dim. de septembre.

ARMOIRIES: De Sinople au chef d'Hermine.

HISTORIQUE: NOMS ANCIENS: HAMEL 1139; HAMEL-les-Arleux, 1494.
 (Hameau)

Simple dependance d'Estrees a l'origine, l'eglise d'HAMEL fut donnee vers 1070 au chapitre Stecroix de Cambrai par l'evêque Liebert, en meme temps qu'Estrees. Elle fut erigee en suite en paroisse et resta a la collation du chapitre jusqu'a la Revolution. La weigneurie relevait aussi de cel d'Estrees; aux XIV^e e et XV^e e siecles, elle appartient a la famille de Tortequesne, et changea ensuite plusieurs fois de mains, en passant des Saint-Amand aux Baynast, enfin aux Renard d'Hamel, seigneurs en 1789. De la seigneurie mouvaient les deux fiefs importants de Lassus et Savye, chacun possedant une maison forte et la moitie du four du village. Cette commune faisait partie de la Flandre wallonne et du Diocese d'Arras.

CURIOSITES et MONUMENTS:

Hache de silex trouvee au bois d'HAMEL, lieudit les Pendus, avec des ossements et des cendres, vers 1874. DOKNEN, dit la Cuisine des Sorciers, le Tombeau de CHAWATTE ou la Pierre a Chavattes (a cause des empreintes en formes de talon qu'on croit y distinguer). De 1840 a 1844 on a decouvert dans les terrains defriches dits bois des Ermites et Bois du Sart des vestiges de construction et des monnaies romaines, d'autres substructions ont ete constatees vers 1869 dans le parc du chateau. Belle crois de carre four monolithe en gres, 1612.

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From: Annuaire de la Noblesse de France et des Maisons Souveraines de l'Europe.
Publie par M. Borel D'Hauterive. (1851)

NOTICE HISTORIQUE
SUR
Le Titre de Chevalier.

La dignite de chevalier, en latin miles, etait dans l'origine le grade le plus eminent de la noblesse militaire. Il n'y avait pas de recompense plus ambitionnee et plus capable d'animer et de redoubler le courage des guerriers dans les occasions perilleuses. Cette dignite, toute personnelle et non transmissible hereditairement, se conferait par une espece d'investiture accompagnee de ceremonies religieuses et d'un serment solennel, excepte en temps de guerre, sur les champs de bataille, ou la collation se reduisait a la simple accolade.

Il y avait deux classes de chevaliers: les bannerets, qui, possedant de grande fiefs, avaient le droit de lever banniere et etaient tenus de soudoyer cinquante arbalétriers pour le service du roi; les bacheliers, qui, n'etant point barons ou n'ayant pas assez de vassaux pour lever banniere, servaient sous les ordres des premiers, et quelquefois meme sous les enseignes des ecuyers bannerets.

On rapporte la decadence de cette institution au privilege qu'eurent les prelates et les barons de certaines villes du royaume, comme a Beaucaire et a Limoges, d'anoblir les bourgeois en leur conferant la ceinture militaire, ceremonie en usage pour armer un chevalier. L'invention de la poudre et la revolution qu'elle apporta dans la tactique et la discipline militaires doivent etre regardees comme les deux plus veritables causes de l'aneantissement de la chevalerie.

Nos rois introduisirent, a la fin du xiv^e siecle, l'usage d'anoblir par la chevalerie, et ce ne fut depuis qu'une simple qualification, d'abord caracteristique d'ancienne noblesse, et dans la suite prodigee aux familles encore trop recentes pour pouvoir s'attribuer des titres de dignite;

Un edit de Louis XIV, du mois de novembre 1762, porta creation dans les pays de Flandres, d'Artois et de Hainaut, de 200 chevaliers hereditaires qui se recruteraient parmi les principaux gentilshommes de ces provinces.

En Lorraine, les expression lettres d'anoblissement ou de chevaliere etaient devenues synonymes, car les ducs avaient pris la coutume d'accorder la qualification de chevalier a tous ceux qu'ils elevaient a l'ordre de la noblesse (Voyez l'article Victor Hugo, annuaire de 1843, p. 222).

L'usurpation des titres de marquis, comte, vicomte et baron devint si generale au siecle dernier, que la qualification de chevalier tomba presque entierement en desuetude. Elle ne continua d'etre portee que par quelques personnes d'ancienne extraction qui n'avaient pas de titres et qui ne voulaient pas en prendre de leur propre autorite. C'est ainsi que nous retrouvons sous Louis XV les chevaliers d'Assas, de Parny et de Boufflers.

Lorsque l'empereur constitua une nouvelle noblesse, il y assigna un rang au titre de chevalier.

La statut imperial du 1^{er} mars 1808, sur l'organisation de l'ordre de la Legion d'honneur, contenait les deux articles suivants:

Chevaliers.

"Art. 11. Les membres de la Legion d'honneur et ceux qui a l'avenir obtiendront cette distinction, porteront le titre de chevalier.

Art. 12. Ce titre sera transmissible a la descendance directe et legitime, naturelle ou adoptive, de male en male et par ordre de primogeniture, de celui qui en aura ete revetu en se retirant devant nous afin d'obtenir a cet effet nos lettres patentes, et en justifiant d'un revenu net de 3,000 francs."

Ces dispositions, qui rendaient hereditaire une distinction personnelle, accordee assez frequemment comme recompense de toute espee de service, auraient multiplie a l'infini le nombre des chevaliers et auraient fait pendre a ce titre la valeur et la consideration qu'on voulait lui attribuer. Il fallut songer a y remedier. Par l'article 21 du decret du 3 mars 1810, l'empereur restreignit la transmission hereditaire du titre de chevalier au cas ou les trois premiers appeles a le recueillir auraient obtenu des lettres de confirmation, c'est-a-dire auraient ete eux-memes crees membres de la Legion d'honneur. La Charte de 1814 et les ordonnances royales relatives a l'ordre de la Legion d'honneur pendant la restauration n'apporterent point de modification a la matiere qui nous occupe, mais le titre de chevalier par sa nouveaute, sinon comme mot, au moins comme valeur et signification, resta peu recherche. L'empire et la restauration ne nous fournissent que de rares exemples de personnes qui se soient pourvues de lettres patentes pour la transmission ulterieure de leur titre de chevalerie, et, dans ces divers cas, la clause exigeant trois generations de membres de la Legion d'honneur pour que l'heredite des titres devint perpetuelle, n'a pas eu le temps de s'accomplir.

Nous rapporterons neanmoins ici comme modele les lettres patentes qui furent concordees en 1811, a M. Boyssset, aieul du representant actuel du departement de Saone-et-Loire :

"Napoleon, par la grace de Dieu, empereur des Francais, roi d'Italie, protecteur de la confederation du Rhin, mediateur de la confederation suisse, a tous presents et a venir, salut.

"Noire ame, le sieur Boyssset, membre de la Legion d'honneur, desirant jouir de la faveur que nous avons voulu accorder aux membres de cette legion, par notre statut du 1^{er} mars 1808, s'est retire devant notre cousin le prince, archichancelier de l'empire, lequel, apres avoir fait verifier, en sa presence, par le conseil du sceau des titres, que par notre decret du 28 septembre 1809, nous avons nomme ledit sieur Boyssset, membre de la Legion d'honneur, et qu'il possede le revenu exige par nos statuts, nous a presente l'avis de notre dit conseil et les conclusions du procureur general; sur quoi nous avons, par ces presentes, signees de notre main, autorise ledit sieur Jean-Guillaume Boyssset, l'un des medecins de nos armees, ne a la Roque-Brou, departement du Cantal, le 45 avril 1758, a se dire et qualifier chevalier, en tous actes et contrats, tant en jugement que dehors; voulons qu'il soit reconnu partout en ladite qualite, et jouisse des honneurs attaches a ce titre, apres qu'il aura prete le serment prescrit par l'article 37 de notre second statut du 1^{er} mars 1808, devant celui ou ceux qui seront par nous delegates a cet effet; voulons que le titre de chevalier soit transmis a sa descendance masculine, directe, legitime, naturelle ou adoptive, apres toutefois que les trois premiers appeles a recueillir ledit titre auront successivement obtenu une lettre de confirmation, conformement a l'article 21 de notre decret du 3 mars 1810.

the subject of the present paper is the question of the
 existence of a certain type of solution.

Let us consider the problem of the existence of a
 solution of the system of equations

where x, y, z are functions of t and s , and f, g, h are
 given functions of t, s, x, y, z . The system of equations
 is subject to the initial conditions

where x_0, y_0, z_0 are given functions of s , and t_0 is a
 given constant.

It is well known that the system of equations (1) has
 a unique solution in the neighborhood of the initial
 conditions (2) if the functions f, g, h are continuous
 and satisfy the Lipschitz condition. In the present
 paper we shall consider the case when the functions
 f, g, h are not continuous, but satisfy a certain
 condition of discontinuity. We shall assume that the
 functions f, g, h are continuous except at a certain
 surface S in the (t, s, x, y, z) space. The surface
 S is defined by the equation $\Phi(t, s, x, y, z) = 0$,
 where Φ is a continuous function. We shall assume
 that the functions f, g, h are continuous in the
 regions where $\Phi > 0$ and $\Phi < 0$, but have a
 jump discontinuity at the surface S . We shall assume
 that the jump discontinuity is bounded. We shall
 assume that the functions f, g, h satisfy the
 Lipschitz condition in the regions where they are
 continuous. We shall assume that the surface S is
 smooth. We shall assume that the initial conditions
 (2) are such that the solution does not cross the
 surface S at the initial time t_0 . We shall assume
 that the solution exists for a certain interval of
 time t and for a certain interval of s . We shall
 assume that the solution is unique in this interval.

"Permettons audit sieur Boyssset, et a ceux de ses descendants qui recueilleront le titre de chevalier, de porter en tous lieux les armoiries telle qu'elles sont figurees aux presentes, et qui sont: de sable, a l'epee haute en pal d'argent, montee d'or, tortillee d'un serpent de sinople et accostee de deux etoiles d'or; bordure du tiers de l'ecu de gueules, au signe des chevaliers legionnaires, pose au deuxieme point en chef; pour livrees, les couleurs de l'ecu, le vert en bordure seulement.

"Chargeons notre cousin le prince archichancelier de l'Empire de donner communication des presentes au senat, et de les faire transcrire sur ses registres, car tel est notre bon plaisir; et afin que ce soit chose ferme et stable a toujours, notre cousin le prince archichancelier de l'Empire y a fait apposer, par nos ordres, notre grand sceau, en presence du conseil du sceau des titres.

Donne en notre palais de Saint-Cloud, le vingt-six du mois d'avril de l'an de grace mil huit cent onze.

Signe: NAPOLEON

Scelle le 2 mai 1811.

Le prince archichancelier de l'Empire, Signe: CAMBACERES
au revers est écrit: Enregistre au conseil du sceau des Titres, R.ch. 3
f° 339.

Signe: le comte REGNIER.

Et transcrit sur les registres du senat le 14 juin 1811.

Le chancelier du Senat, Signe: COMTE La PLACE.

* * * *

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the above mentioned document, in the order in which they are mentioned in the same. The names are given in the order in which they are mentioned in the document, and not in the order in which they are mentioned in the list. The names are given in the order in which they are mentioned in the document, and not in the order in which they are mentioned in the list.

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From: Annuaire de la Noblesse de France et des Maisons Souveraines de
l'Europe. Pub. by M. Borel D'Hauterive. (1851) (pp. 272-278)

x

x

x

NOTICE HISTORIQUE
sur
LA MAISON DU HAMEL.

A une lieue de Corbie, non loin des rives de la Somme, est situe l'ancien bourg du Hamel, autrefois tres-considerable, mais qui n'offre plus que de faibles restes de son importance au moyen age. Un tertre evidemment eleve par la main des hommes presente encore quelques debris de murailles qui appartenaient, sans nul doute, a une enceinte fortifiee. C'est la, pres de l'eglise, que, suivant la tradition, etait bati l'ancien manoir des sires du Hamel, dont l'humeur guerriere apparait a chaque pas des annales de Picardie et de celles surtout de l'abbaye de Corbie.

SIMON Du HAMEL est qualifie Sire dans une charte de l'abbaye de Marchiennes de 1071, recueillie par dom Caffiaux. Etienne du Hamel est mentionne en 1076 comme un des chevaliers du tournoi d'Anchin. Herbert du Hamel dut present a une transaction passe a Corbie le 22 fevrier 1079, entre Enguerrand, seigneur de Boves, comte d'Amiens, et Foulques, abbe de Saint-Pierre, au sujet de l'avouerie et vicomte qu'Enguerrand pretendait avoir eu en la ville de Corbie. Robert du Hamel, De Hamelo, signa, comme temoin, une charte de Renaud, comte de Boulogne, et d'Ida, sa femme, au mois de juillet 1099. Enfin un acte de 1133, portant donation du lieu de Fresnes en faveur, du monastere de Saint-Nicolas-au-Bois, fut passe en presence du baron Foulques du Hamel. Josselin du Hamel, chevalier croise, signa un titre a des marchands genois a Damiette en 1218.

L'obscurite des temps et la rarete des documents ecrits ne permettent pas d'assigner a ces divers seigneurs du Hamel une filiation precise; mais en reflechissant a leur rang et a leur existence feodale dans une sphere de localities fort circonscrite, l'historien et le genealogiste ne sauraient douter qu'ils ne fussent tous des rejecons d'une meme famille a laquelle se rattache l'ancienne maison du Hamel, dont la descendance est historiquement prouvee par titres nombreux depuis Wautier I^{er} sire du Hamel, pres Corbie, qui vivait en 1202.

Le genealogie des seigneurs du Hamel, dresse sur preuves originales et sur documents authentiques, a ete publiee par M. de Saint-Pons d'apres les notes et les recherches des benedictins dom Malauss, dom Caffiaux, dom Quinsert et dom Villevieille. La proportion reduite de la notice nous empêche de reproduire la genealogie degre par degre.

SIMON du HAMEL, arriere-petit-fils de Wauthier I^{er}, se fit remarquer par son humeur beliqueuse, et commanda plusieurs compagnies de gendarmes picards dans les guerres de Normandie et de Saintonge sous Philippe de Valois. On conserve encore a la bibliotheque nationale plusieurs quittances et autres titres originaux relatifs a son service militaire, entre autres la monstre ou revue de la petite troupe qu'il conduisit en Bretagne en 1355. De retour dans ses foyers, il eut, a la tete de quelques-uns de ses gens, une rencontre pres de Lihons-en-Santerre avec, Albert et Raoul de Chilly, gentilshommes contre lesquels il nourrissait une haine inveterée. Dans cette collision sanglante, Raoul fut blesse a mort,

and the other is the same as the one in the first part of the document.

THE SECOND PART

The second part of the document is a continuation of the first part. It contains a detailed description of the various parts of the machine, and the way they are connected together. The author has been very careful to describe every part, and to show how it works. This part of the document is very important, and it is the one that most people are interested in.

The first part of the document is a general description of the machine, and the way it works. It is a very simple machine, and it is very easy to use. The author has been very careful to describe every part, and to show how it works. This part of the document is very important, and it is the one that most people are interested in.

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et le sire du Hamel fut obligé de solliciter du roi Jean, pour lui et les siens, des lettres de remission dont l'original est conserve au tresor des chartes, registre 84 piece 735. Des semblables lettres de remission, necessitees par trop de bouillant courage, furent accordees dans des circonstances analogues a Thomas et a Pierre du Hamel, neveu et petit-neveu de Simon, pour avoir guerroye l'un en 1379, contre Richard de Biencourt, qui perit dans la lutte; l'autre, contre Jean, seigneur de Chivres, en 1391.

SIMON du HAMEL avait epouse, vers 1320, Isabeau Le Bouteiller de Senlis, veuve de Mathieu V, sire de Montmorency, et n'avait eu d'elle qu'une fille. Warnier, dit Martel, frere puine de Simon, continua la souche, tandis que Jean, dit Mail-lard, leur cadet, forma la branche des seigneurs de Conty, etiente par mariage dans la maison de Mailly, d'ou la terre de Conty passa par alliance aux princes de Conde.

JEAN du HAMEL, petit-fils de Warnier dit Martel, commanda une compagnie de gens d'armes soubz le gouvernement de messire Jacques sieur de Heilly, mareschal de M. le duc de Guyenne, lorsque la guerre civile eclata entre les Bourguignons et les Armagnacs. La monstre ou revue de sa troupe, recue a Saint-Denis le 8 septembre 1410, porte qu'elle etait composee de onze ecuyers. Il laissa entre autres enfants: Colard du Hamel, qui perit, did-on, a la journee d'Azincourt, et Simon, troisieme du nom, qui fut l'aieul de Jacques du Hamel, auteur commun des branches de Champagne et de Guyenne.

Lorsque les princes lorraine de la maison de Guise parvinrent a une haute puissance politique, les seigneurs du Hamel, dont la plupart des possessions rele-vaient de la suzerainete de ces princes, s'attacherent a leurs destinees. Jacques du Hamel etait maitre d'hotel du duc de Guise; Jean, son second fils, etait ecuyer d'ecurie du cardinal de Lorraine; Mathurin et Nicholas, freres puines de Jean, furent, l'un premier secretaire des finances et commandements de la reine de France Louise de Lorraine-Vaudemont, femme de Henri III, et con executeur testamentaire, l'autre premier ecuyer de Henri la Balafre, puis secretaire des finances, etc., de la reine, comme le precedent.

A la mort de Jacques du Hamel, sa descendance se partagea en deux lignes, savoir: en Champagne et en Guyenne.

JEAN, auteur de la branche ainee, s'etablit en Champagne, ou il fit acte de foi et hommage au roi pour ses seigneuries. Son fils Jacques II du Hamel, gentil-homme de la maison du Dauphin (depuis Louis XIII), ambassadeur en Suede et en Allemagne, se distingua egalement dans la carriere des armes d'abord au siege de la Rochelle en 1628, puis a Saint-Dizier, dont il fut nomme gouverneur. Il defendit cette derniere place contre les imperiaux, en 1642, avec tant d'energie, qu'il les forca de lever le siege, se mit a leur poursuite, et leur tua ou fit prisonniers beaucoup d'officiers et de soldats. La ville de Saint-Dizier lui fit present dedeux canons portant ses armoiries et fondues avec le bronze des pieces prises sur l'ennemi et Louis XIII ordonna de frapper des medailles portant d'un cote les armes des seigneurs du Hamel, et au revers un soleil avec cette devise: A toute heure.

Le portrait de Jacques Hamel est dans la galerie des hommes illustres du musee de Versailles. Jacques du Hamel eut, entre autres enfants, Francois, marquis du Hamel, qui-fut successivement colonel des cheveu-legers en 1672, puis lieutenant general au service de Frederic I^{er}, roi de Prusse, commandant les grand mousquetaires de ce prince en 1694, puis generalissime des armees de la republique de Venise en 1702; mort gouverneur de la Moree en 1703.

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The process of urbanization is the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas. This is a result of the fact that urban areas offer more opportunities for employment and education than rural areas do. The process of urbanization has led to the growth of large cities and the decline of small towns and villages. This has had a significant impact on the way of life in the United States. The majority of the population now lives in urban areas, which have a different way of life than rural areas. This has led to the development of a new culture, which is based on the values and customs of urban life. This new culture is different from the culture of rural life, which is based on the values and customs of rural life. The process of urbanization has also led to the development of a new way of life, which is based on the values and customs of urban life. This new way of life is different from the way of life of rural life, which is based on the values and customs of rural life. The process of urbanization has led to the development of a new culture, which is based on the values and customs of urban life. This new culture is different from the culture of rural life, which is based on the values and customs of rural life. The process of urbanization has also led to the development of a new way of life, which is based on the values and customs of urban life. This new way of life is different from the way of life of rural life, which is based on the values and customs of rural life.

CLAUDE du HAMEL, fils aine du gouverneur de Saint-Dizier, fut capitaine d'une compagnie de cheveu-legers, puis lieutenant colonel du regiment de Marolles, cavalerie. Il epousa Antoinette de Beauvau d'Armonville, fille du marquis de Beauvau. De cette union etait issu au second degre, Francois, marquis du Hamel, seigneur de Sainte-Remy, mestre de camp au corps royal de cavalerie, qui resta, par la mort de ses freres, l'unique representant de la branche de Champagne. Il epousa Marie-Anne de ChoiseulBeupre, soeur du marquis de Stainville, et en eut deux fils: Joseph, l'aine, lieutenant colonel des carabiniers, tue en duel en Allemagne, en 1756, ne laissa qu'une fille mariee au vicomte de Damas-Crux; Etienne, le plus jeuns, reçu chevalier de Malta de minorite en 1718, puis capitaine au corps royal de carbiniers et chevalier de Saint-Louis, fut le dernier rejeton male de la branche de Champagne. Il eut deux filles; l'une epousa le comte de Sainte-Aldegonde; l'autre, Charles de Muzino, lieutenant general, mort en 1811. Louis XVI, par lettres patentes enregistrees du parlement et fort honorables pour la maison du Hamel et pourle substitute, a autorise ce dernier a prendre le nom et les armes de cette famille pour relever la branche ainee qui avait de si glorieux services a son pays. Son fils Adolphe-Henri, comte du Hamel, est le chef actuel de cette branche substituee. Elle a fourni plusieurs chanoineses de Saint-Louis de Metz et de Remiremont, et dans l'ordre de Malta un grand-croix grand tresovier, cinq commandeurs et un chef d'escadre.

NICOLAS du HAMEL, frere puine de Jean, tige de la branche de Champagne, fut l'auteur de celle de Guienne. Premier ecuyer du duc de Guise, did la Balafre, il accompagnait ce prince, selon les membres du temps, a son entree dans Paris a la journee des barricades, le 9 mai 1588. Apres la mort tragique du duc de Guise aux Etats de Blois, il fut nomme secretaire des commandements et des finances de la reine Louise de Lorraine. Par la faveur de cette princesse, il obtint l'important emploi de controleur general des iles de Saintonge et place forte de Brouage, que son autre frere Mathurin venait de lui resigner. La reine Marie de Medois l'appela a son conseil comme maitre des requetes en 1607. Nicolas obtint ainei successivement la confiance de deux reines de France. De son mariage contrace en Picardie, avec demoiselle Marie-Clement du Wault, il eut Nicolas II, qui devint egalement secretaire des commandements de la reine Louise, et controleur general des iles de Saintone et place de Brouage. Apres un premier mariage, contracte en Saintonge avec demoiselle Anne de la Jaubertiere, un second, tres-riche, avec demoiselle Jean de Toussaint, le fixa en Guyenne en 1630. De ces deux mariages il ent entre autres enfants, Nicolas II qui suit, et Charles du Hamel, vicomte de Castets, baron de Barie, Lados, chatelain de Mirambeau, conseiller du roi en tous ses conseille, president a mortier au parlement de Guyenne, pere de Francois-Artusdu Hamel, vicomte de Castets, et aussi president a mortier au parlement de Guyenne, lequel n'ent qu'une fille, Jeanne du Hamel, mariee a Francois-Armand, marquis de Montferrand, premier baron et grand seneschal de Guyenne. La branche du Hamel de Guienne se continua par Nicolas III du Hamel, seigneur de Batailles, qui fut investi par ses cousins de la substitution des terres de Castets, Barie, Lados, etc. Il fut pere de Joseph du Hamel, capitaine au regiment de la reine, tue a la bataille de Ramilies, et d'Andre I^{er} du Hamel, president a mortier au parlement de Guyenne, lequel eut de son mariage avec Marguerite de Salles Andre II du Hamel, vicomte de Castets, baron de Barie, Lados, Ramouseux, successivement nome par le roi premier jurant gentilhomme de la ville de Bordeaux, puis lieutenant de maire perpetuel de Bordeaux en remplacement du comte de Segur, lieutenant general des armees du roi. Il fut nomme depute aux assemblees des notables de 1787 et 1788. De son premier mariage avec demoiselle Marie de Blandos-Casteja, il n'eut qu'un fils mort en bas-age, et d'un autre mariage avec demoiselle Guyonne Legentil de Paroy, chanoinesse de Montigny, il eut trois fils, savoir: 1^o Armand-Bordeaux du Hamel, comte d'Ornon, tenu sur les fonds

de baptême par la ville de Bordeaux, mort jeune: 2° Andre-Guy-Victor; 3° Louis-Joseph mentionnés plus bas.

I. BRANCHE DE CHAMPAGNE (substituée).

Adolphe-Henry, comte du Hamel, ancien officier de marine, né le 8 décembre 1785, marié le 17 avril 1813, à Gabriel-Zoe Legras de Vaubersey, arrière petite nièce de Simon Legras de Vaubersey, évêque de Soissons, qui sacra Louis XIV, dont:

- 1° Ernest Charles François du Hamel, né le 6 sept. 1817;
- 2° Emilie Françoise du Hamel, née le 10 juillet 1815, mariée le 27 juillet 1832 à Auguste, marquis de Chavaudon, capitaine de cavalerie.

II. BRANCHE DE GUYENNE.

Andre Guy Victor, vicomte du Hamel, colonel de la garde nationale, maire de la ville de Bordeaux, gentilhomme de la chambre du roi Charles X, officier de la Légion d'honneur, etc., né le 17 janvier 1776, marié: 1° en septembre 1793, à Victoire d'Ornano, héritière de l'illustre maison corse de ce nom, dont un fils mort en bas-âge; 2° le 21 septembre 1814 à Octavie de Fréteau Peny-Saint-Just, fille de N. de Fréteau, seigneur de Veaux, député de la noblesse aux États généraux, dont:

- 1° EMMANUEL-OCTAVE, né le 4 février 1816, marié en septembre 1836, à demoiselle Lydie de Magne, fille du baron de Magne, chef de bataillon, et de demoiselle Legentil de Paroy, dont un fils et une Fernaud et Jeanne du Hamel, actuellement existants;
- 2° LOUIS-JOSEPH du HAMEL, né le 17 août 1817, marié à demoiselle Denise Pastoureau du Puynode d'une ancienne famille du Poitou, dont un fils et une fille Jacques et Marie du Hamel, actuellement existants;
- 3° MARIE VICTOIRE-CATHERINE du HAMEL, née le 23 novembre 1819, mariée en 1836 au comte Emilien de Carles, dont plusieurs enfants.

FRÈRE

LOUIS-JOSEPH comte du Hamel, né le 8 août 1777, tenu sur les fonts du baptême, à Versailles, par S.A.R. Monsieur, depuis Louis XVIII, et madame Josephine de Savoie, son épouse, fut reçu chevalier de Malte en 1783, puis devint maître des cérémonies de la maison de l'empereur Napoléon, sous-prefet de Toulon, préfet des Pyrénées-Orientales, de la Dordogne et de la Vienne, député de la Gironde, conseiller d'État, deux fois vice-président du grand collège électoral de la Gironde, officier de la Légion d'honneur, chevalier de la couronne de fer d'Autriche et commandeur de l'ordre de Charles III d'Espagne. De son mariage avec Henriette de Chasteigner de la Chasteigneraie, il a eu deux fils et une fille;

It is important to note that the results of the present study are in line with those of other studies, which have shown that the use of a low-dose regimen of antibiotics is associated with a lower risk of resistance.

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1. World Health Organization. *Antibiotic resistance: A global threat*. Geneva: WHO, 2014.

- 1° ANDRÉ-HENRI du HAMEL, né le 13 avril 1807, page des rois Louis XVIII et Charles X, officier de cavalerie, marié le 17 mai 1834, à Elise de Roncherolles, fille du marquis Théodore de Roncherolles et de Delphine de la vis-Mirepoix, veuve le 6 août 1849, dont deux filles Noëmi et Mathilde du Hamel.
- 2° VICTOR AUGUSTE du HAMEL, né le 17 avril 1810, connu par ses écrits dans le monde littéraire et politique, fut nommé, en 1847, chevalier de la Légion d'honneur sur la proposition du ministre de l'instruction publique, en récompense, eut le brevet, de ses travaux historiques, notamment de son Histoire constitutionnelle de la monarchie espagnole, actuellement préfet du Lot;
- 3° LOUISE-ÉMILIE du HAMEL, née le 26 février 1804, mariée en mars 1824 à Auguste de la Croix de Chevalerie, comte du Sayve, ancien officier de cuirassiers, chevalier de la Légion d'honneur, dont plusieurs enfants.

ARMES: d'argent, à la bande de sable, chargée de trois sautoirs d'or (voyez pl. S), et pour la branche de Guyenne, chargée sur le tout d'un Hamel à trois tours d'argent sur fond d'azur, en mémoire de la terre patronymique du Hamel, près Corbie. Couronne de marquis.

Supports: deux cigognes.

Cimier: une tête de cigogne.

Devise: à toute heure.

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